The Centre Reporter.

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REFUSED A SEAT

SENATOR CRISP DECLINES TO GO TO THE SENATE.

The Speaker Decides to Remain in the House.—Czar Reed Brought to a Common Level.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Speaker Crisp has always been a popular man with Democrats, in and out of Congress, at Washington, but his popularity is today one hundred per cent. greater than it ever was before. His refusal of a seat in the Senate when all his personal inclinations were for taking it, because it was clearly more beneficial to the Democratic party for him to remain Speaker of the House during the remainder of this Congress, was of itself enough to account for much of the increase in his popularity, but it was another event—the greatest triumph of the Speaker's Congressional career—that capped the climax and made every Democrat in Washington ready to throw his hat in the air and give three cheers every time the name "Crisp" is called. He humbled ex-Speaker Reed, as that legislative bully never before was humbled on the floor of the House. They have had many parliamentary contests, in which the Speaker got the best of the ex-Czar, but never until this time has the Speaker succeeded in completely humbling Reed—so completely that he sat, after having been made to do so by the Speaker, like a whipped cur. If the Georgia Democrats are of the same mind as the Democrats hereabouts Mr. Crisp will certainly be a Senator after the 4, of next March, and they are talking at this end of the line of something higher yet for him in the future.

Senator Voorhees in opening the tariff debate in the Senate made little use of his extraordinary oratorical power. He just gave a plain straightforward business talk, largely in the nature of an explanation of the changes made in the bill by the Senate committee of which he is chairman, and laying special stress upon the urgent necessity for speedy action. According to the present programme, very few set speeches will be made by the other Democratic members of the Finance committee, and no attempt to limit the debate will be made until the Republicans have been given ample opportunity to state their objections to the bill.

I am glad to be able to state positively that there is absolutely no truth in the published statement that Democrats who are dissatisfied with President Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill intend to vote for a free coinage amendment to the tariff bill. Not a single Democratic Senator who favors silver will say that he is in favor of such an amendment, and Mr. Bland, who certainly has the right to speak for the silver Democrats in the House, if any one man has—he has been their leader, both in this and in a number of previous Congresses—characterized the idea as "an outrage and a crime" that would do no good and would, if carried out, result in the certain defeat of both tariff reform and free coinage.

Mr. Bland will, as soon as the House can get and keep a Democratic quorum long enough to dispose of the report of the election committee in the contested case of O'Neil vs. Joy, of Missouri, which has been hanging for more than a week for lack of a voting quorum, move that his coinage bill be passed over the President's veto. It cannot pass, unless the Republicans who voted against the bill should refuse to vote, and even then it could hardly pass, as there are a number of Democrats who voted for the bill when it was passed who will not vote to pass it over the President's veto.

There is little doubt that a free coinage bill will soon be reported to the House from the Coinage committee, of which Mr. Bland is chairman, but there is much doubt of its being passed.

Well, the long wait is over. A Democratic Public Printer is to succeed Mr. Frank W. Palmer, the Republican who has held the office since May 1889. The lucky man is Mr. Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, who held the office from September 1886, until Palmer's appointment. While there is, of course, some personal disappointment among Democrats who were close friends of other candidates for the appointment, there is general Democratic rejoicing that the position which controls the appointment of nearly three thousand employees, all outside of the classified service, is to be filled by a Democrat. Mr. Benedict is not only a good Democrat, but, as proven by his record when in control of the office, he is a good Public Printer. There will probably not be one single objection raised in the Senate to the confirmation of his nomination.

Secretary Carlisle has become so accustomed to being lied about and misrepresented in Republican newspapers that he would not know what to make of any opportunity for the manufacture of a fresh batch of stories being lost by the writers for these papers. He knew before he went over to New York for a day or two of change and recreation that his visit would be made the basis for a lot of more or less ridiculous stories, and he was not disappointed by the result.

Want the Natural Stuff.

Last week the Salt Lick Gas and Oil company was organized at Snow Shoe by the election of the following officers: President, Hon. J. H. Holt; vice president, Samuel Christ; secretary and treasurer, M. Fredericks, directors, Judge J. W. Smith, Samuel Christ, M. K. Kulp, J. H. Holt, T. B. Buddinger, Hon. W. W. Betts, Hon. W. E. Ritter, C.M. Bower and Ira C. McCloskey.

The object is to sink several wells at a point in Clearfield county, near the Buttermilk Falls, not far from Karthouse, in the hope of striking either natural gas or petroleum, and probably both.

It was decided to issue 800 shares of stock at $5 per share, amounting to $4000. That amount is to be expended in sinking at least three wells over 2500 feet in depth. The company are confident that they will strike something and are willing to sacrifice that amount to satisfy their curiosity. Should they strike a gas belt by their location they would be in close touch with all the important river towns in Central Pennsylvania, such as Altoona, Tyrone Huntingdon, Phillipsburg, Bellefonte, Clearfield, Lock Haven, Williamsport and other points to which the product could be conveyed by pipes for commercial purposes.

Beaver for Congress.

Ex-Governor Beaver is certain to be the next Republican candidate for Congess in the Twenty-eighth District. It is said by residents of the district that he has consented to accept and will make a canvass that will land him a winner. The district in previous years has been overwhelmingly Democratic, composed as it is of Clarion, Forest, Elk, Clearfield and Centre counties. At the election last November, however, the Democratic majority was reversed by a few hundred, and in February the reverse was still more marked and Grow carried the district by 1400. This has led the friends of General Beaver to believe that he will be successful.

Prayed for a Change.

A Tyrone man asking a blessing at meal time the other morning hit his wife a heavenly right hander as follows: "Dear Lord, I would ask thy blessing on this food, but I realize that it is cooked too miserably for thee to waste thy valuable time in blessing, so, instead, I urge it upon thee that thou instil into my wife's heart that it is better to cook steak acceptably for one man than to raise $10 by working two weeks for a church social."

The Difference.

"Comparatively few understand why a person in charge of an estate is styled an Administrator in one case and an Executor in another, although their duties are precisely the same," said an old attorney. "An Executor is named in the will to administer to the estate. An Executrix is a female. If there is no will the female who closes the estate is called the Adminis.tratrix. If the person named in the will as an executor refuses to serve, the court appoints another person and he is styled the Administrator with the will annexed. If a person in charge of an estate dies or defaults and is removed, his successor is called an Administrator *de bonus non*, or an Administrator of the remaining assets.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Stedman & Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Its Duty to Expose It.

A distinguished western judge in an action for libel against a publisher ruled that whenever a newspaper finds a case of flagrant wrongdoing and evil, it is its duty and privilege to expose it and give it the widest circulation. That's sound.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Everything in the shoe line can be had at Mingles, Bellefonte. Large stock, ahd all panic prices, too.

IN THE CLEARFIELD REGION.

Every Mine Idle and 3,000 Men Out of Work.

The strike fever among the miners and mine laborers in Philipsburg and adjoining regions is spreading rapidly and the prospects now are that the men will ignore the suggestion of the district and national leaders and precipitate a general strike in advance of official orders to suspend work.

The Clearfield region on Monday morning presented the spectacle of every mine idle and fully three thousand men without work. In the Osceola district another mass meeting was held Monday morning and the majority voted suspension of mining in that coal centre, in which upwards of five hundred miners find employment. Last Thursday those same men voted to accept the reduction and continue at work until ordered to quit by officers of the organization.

In the Philipsburg and Beech Creek districts the indications now are that a complete suspension will take place, despite the decision reached at Monday's mass meeting to continue at work until the national convention of miners at Columbus on April 10. A mass meeting was held Monday night attended by delegates from Houtzdale and Osceola, and the pressure will no doubt, be sufficiently effective to bring about a vote in favor of suspension. Delegates have also been sent into the Dubois, Reynoldsville and Punxsutawney districts, with a view to bringing about a suspension in those districts. If the action of the Clearfield miners is followed by the miners in other competing districts a long strike is certain unless the operators restored the old rate of wages.

MILLHEIM.

Interesting Items from Our Neighboring Town.

The banquet at the National hotel last week was quite an elaborate affair. The lay out was fine, and the following persons from Centre Hall, members of the Masonic order participated: G. W. Hosterman and lady, D. S. Bartges and lady, George Ocker and lady, D. A. Boozer and lady, John I. Lee and lady, Samuel Shoop and lady, Henry Boozer and lady, Andy Reesman and lady, D. W. Geiss and lady, C. F. Deininger and lady; A. M. Wasson and lady, of Lemont; M. C. Gephart and lady, A. Walter and lady, and Dr. J. F. Harter, of Millheim; Dr. C. S. Musser, of Aaronsburg; D. G. Snyder, of Shamokin; Rev. R. U. Illingsworth, of State College, and a few others.

Ed. Bressler, who has been away from this county for a year or more, returned home last week; whether he will stay here or not I suppose will depend on circumstances. He thinks Coxey will get there.

Mark Mooney who has been residing at Houtzdale for some months, moved back to his farm again and presume he will remain here permanently.

C. K. Sober, the champion shot of America, registered at the Musser House and called on his many friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Hillingsworth, the horse tamer and veterinary surgeon has left Millheim and gone to Union county.

The G. A. R. men have already secured their speaker for Decoration day and are making preparations to make the 30th of May one long to be remembered; they can do it with the assistance of the citizens.

The excitement over the postoffice robbery has ceased. In the explosion of the safe strange to say, not one window glass was broken. No clue to the burglers as yet.

Quite an excitement in town last Saturday evening on account of some person, supposed to be a man, dressed in female apparal, parading the streets. The boys gave chase but did not succeed in the capture of the person.

There are quite a goodly number of children here who are down with the measles, but all are improving and will be around in a few days.

H. Sherman, Jr., of the Keystone Bot. Co., of Williamsport, registered at the Musser House one day last week. He is a whole-souled fellow.

Town was very lively on the 2nd. People flitting back and forth to their respective places of abode for the coming year.

Call for a Minister.

At the meeting of the Lutheran joint council of the Centre Hall charge held in the church at this place last Saturday, a resolution was passed to extend a call to Rev. Wm. Wagner, to accept the pastorate of this charge.

Mountain Fires.

The mountains south of Potter's mills were on fire last Sunday and at night a great portion of the sky over the 7 mountain section was illuminated by the burning forest.

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TO NAME HASTINGS

GOVERNOR BEAVER HOLDS THAT HONOR.

Charles Emory Smith and Other Prominent Republicans Will Second the Nomination.

General Hastings has selected ex-Governor Beaver to make the speech nominating him for governor at the state Republican convention to be held in Harrisburg, May 23. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press* and minister to Russia under President Harrison, will make the seconding speech. Both are personal friends of General Hastings and have cheerfully promised to perform this service. There will be a number of other seconding speeches from various parts of the state. One of these will likely be made by George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon county, who will be one of the delegates to the convention from there. Orlady is an eloquent talker and made the speech nominating Hastings at the state convention four years ago, when Delamater won the nomination by a small majority.

Hastings and Beaver have been associated together in politics and business for a generation. Both are residents of the town of Bellefonte and, when Beaver was elected governor eight years ago he appointed his fellow townsman his adjutant general. This was Hastings' induction into state politics and the first stepping stone to probable higher honors. He was made conspicuous by his service at Johnstown during the dark days that followed the calamity which swept over that ill fated city in the summer of 1889, and won the sobriquet of "The Hero of Johnstown." This was used with good effect in his former campaign, but Senator Quay promised the nomination to Delamater before Hastings developed much political strength and kept his promise against his better judgment.

In that campaign General Beaver, who was then governor, used what political patronage he controlled in the interest of Congressman Stone, of Warren, his secretary of the commonwealth. Hastings' friends have always claimed that if Beaver had supported his adjutant general, instead of Stone, Hastings would have defeated Delemater and broken Quay's political power in the state. Beaver has long ago seen his mistake and is now enthusiastic over the certainty of Hastings' nomination without opposition.

An Ugly Bank Job Near Home.

The assignees of the Perry County Bank, just across from our county, have found its vaults empty, only $295 in cash in the defunct institution.

Over $100,000 had been put there on deposit. Now the depositors all over the neighborhood are wondering how their money got away; a large sum was deposited inside of 30 days.

People who put their money in bank should be careful that the men in it are strictly honest and with reputations clear of tricks and swindles.

School Report.

Report of Centre Hill school, Potter township, for the month ending March 29, 1894: Number enrolled, boys 20, girls 15, total 35. Per cent. of attendance, boys 91, girls 96, total 94. Number of visitors 10. The following pupils missed no time during the term, Jennie Beaver, Annie Beaver, Gertie Burkholder, Lizzie Alexander, Lidie Smith and John Burkholder. Those who missed no time during the month were, Mary Stump, Laura Runkle, Effie Burkholder, Ammon Burkholder and Harry Burkholder.

R. S. KERR, Teacher.

Leg to be Amputated.

We regret to learn that our townsman, James Coldren, who has been in employ at Hastings, accidentally injured the broken leg he sustained some months ago, thro a severe wrench of it a few days ago, that doctors think it will have to be amputated below the knee as a result of this last injury.

Expression of Thanks.

Mr. Jacob Shearer desires us to extend his heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors for aid rendered and sympathy given during the sickness and death of his beloved wife; these acts of kindness shall ever be remembered by the bereaved husband.

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic can almost invariably tell, by their feelings, when to expect an attack. If Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken as soon as these symptoms appear, they can ward off the disease. Such persons should always keep the Remedy at hand, ready for immediate use when needed. Two or three doses of it at the right time will save them much suffering. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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APRIL WEATHER.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks' Predictions for the Coming Month.

April will open with temperature reacting into warmer, and during 1st to 3rd, secondary storms will pass from west to east. The cool to cold weather following the last storms in March, will not give way to the reactionary change to warmer and storms in extreme eastern parts of the country until about April 2nd and 3rd, at least that much time being required for storm conditions to develop and travel from the points of their beginning in the west. It will be wise to anticipate hail with any well defined storm from this time to the end of April. Very warm days will usher in each regular storm period, and sudden cold is apt to bring up the rear of every general disturbance. From the 5th to 9th falls a storm period, with the new moon at an eclipse node on the 5th. By that date a warm wave of marked intensity will show itself in western parts—the barometer will be low and falling, and storms of rain and hail, with snow following in the north, will start on their eastward career. It will be prudent to count on general and severe disturbances from the 5th to 9th, and to expect cold with frost, and light freezing as the storm area works eastward of intermediate points. In extreme east, don't expect at the beginning of the period the conditions prevailing in the west, and at before the end of the period, in the extreme west expect just the reverse of conditions existing at the beginning of the period Intermediate sections, therefore, will get their storms and changes during central parts of the period. This law of storm movement is not yet understood by the masses as it should be, and it is the business of ignorant, or envious and mercenary critics to prevent its being understood. On and touching the 12th and 13th, thermometers and barometers will swing back to storm readings, heavy showers, with hail, thunder and wind, will strike all sections in their march to the Atlantic. The opposition of many worthy investigators be true, will add much energy and violence to all disturbances during the first half of April, and especially during the perturbations from about 11th to 14th. Very cold weather, with frosts, will succeed these disturbances.

The 17th to 21st will constitute the next regular period. The crisis of the disturbances will be reached from 18th to night of the 20th, the full moon on the 19th having a tendency to centralize disturbing forces on that date. The showery conditions, usually existing all through April, will take on new power and organize into storms of great extent and energy at this period, as well as all the dates of central disturbances. Very cool nights with frost generally, may be expected between the storms of this period and the reactionary changes and storms due centrally on the 24th and 25th. Another cool dash—severe enough to bring frost in the north—will follow storms about these dates. The month will end with a growing warm wave and with storms advancing from western extremes of the country.

Without useless foreboding and dread, we may reasonably expect tornadic storms in many places during the storm periods in April. Those who have made preparations for such visitations, and who have learned that they never come to any section without ample time and plain indications, can afford to live in quiet and at ease, so far as the tornado is concerned. They are ready to recognize the first breath of the destroying monster, and at the critical moment to step aside into a sure refuge. The times of greatest earthquake probability will be about the new moon on the 5th and the full moon on the 19th. Before the end of April the season will be well opened, with a propitious outlook for all who have their agricultural interests well in hand, and who are planning for early crops.

It is queer how some persons will allow a little gift or favor to influence them to side with wrong, and unman them to defend what is right.

No honest man will plead the limitation against an honest debt.

One who loves to preserve the peace of a community is never found to be a tale-bearer and tattler.

Strife is often bred by a hidden hisser-on who is too cowardly to show his hand and gloats over the mischief he is sowing.

Always endeavor to succeed in honorable business and not by swindling your fellow man.

JUDGE GRIER has refused all the applications for license in the town of Butler, except one. This is an excellent idea. When any one wants to find a citizen of Butler, he knows just where to go.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ESHERITES WIN.

Ohio Supreme Court Decison in Their Favor.

Members of the Evangelical church in this vicinity will read with interest the announcement that the Ohio supreme court has handed down a decision affirming the decision of the three circuit judges in the case between the Esher and Dubs factions to obtain control of the Evangelical publishing house at Cleveland. The general conference elects the publisher, auditor, and board of publishers, who have the oversight of the publishing interests of the entire church between sessions of the general conference.

In 1891 the Dubs faction organized their conference in Philadelphia and elected such a set of officers, and the Esherites, who met in Indianapolis, and had possession of the publishing houses, did the same. The Dubsites then brought suit to oust the Esher people from the possession of the publishing house, the trial of which occupied eighteen days, and, after an exhaustive narration of facts, the cases were decided in favor of the Esher faction by three circuit judges, and these are the decisions which have now been affirmed by the Ohio supreme court.

The publishing house at Cleveland is worth $500,000 and the importance of the decision extends beyond Ohio because the entire church is interested in it. Six states are interested in the litigation, three—Ohio, Illinois and Oregon—having given verdict in favor of the Esherites. Pennsylvania, Iowa and Nebraska supreme courts are expected to be heard from in the near future. The case at issue was not only for the possession of the publishing house, but to tell which is the lawful conference. The Esherites claim that this will be a sweeping victory for them.

Rev. Goodling, pastor of the Centre Hall Evangelical church, which is of the Dubbs faction, when seen in regard to the decision of the courts in regard to the church controversy, said:

"The decision of the courts will have no effect upon our church. The mass of the church people are with us, and though the supreme courts take our churches and decide against us, we will survive. We will build new churches."

The Esherites in the borough of Loganton, Clinton county, are elated over the decision of Judge Mayer, of the Clinton county courts, in which they were awarded the church property of that boro.

This decision however does not effect the Dubbsites to any great extent as they have purchased a lot in Loganton and will build a new church.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a very severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To our great surprise she began to improve after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of C. J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Small Pox at Lewisburg.

Lewisburg has a case of small pox in its limits, and already a child has died from the disease. The man afflicted came from Danville where there were cases, and the disease soon broke out on him. He is strictly quarantined, and the street for a square on each side of his dwelling is boarded up. The severest measures are being exercised to confine the disease to its present location.

THE "Tyrone Times" has reached its XV volume. Brother Nissley has made an interesting weekly of his paper, up to the times, and displays editorial ability in every issue. Success to you, Nissley.

AND now in Lycoming county the Auditors have been cited to appear in court and explain why their work was not done according to law. Auditors who do wrong can be put into hot water. See!

GEN. BEAVER is going to run for congress and he would be the best man his party can put on the track, but suppose the Democracy put up Wallace or Kerr, then where would Beaver land?

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Baskerville will preach in the Lutheran church, Centre Hall, next Sabbath afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

THE NEWS.

Isaac Pequa has been elected President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in place of C. P. Huntingdon.——Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, does not think women will ever be admitted to membership in the General Conference of the church.——Park Colliery, No. 2, at Park Place, Pa., was burned; loss, $150,000; partial insurance. In the colliery were employed seven hundred hands.——An unsuccessful attempt was made at a bridge near Oxford, O., to wreck an express train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.——Luppert's furniture factory, and some dwellings at Williamsport, Pa., were burned; loss, $75,000, partially insured.——Herman Clark, wanted in New York on some charge growing out of the failure of the firm of Hunter, Clark & Jacob, of which he was a member, was arrested in Chicago.——Fire destroyed over fifty buildings, embracing the entire portion of the city of Barry, in Pike county, Ill. The loss is estimated at $200,000.——Trouble is expected to follow the threatened strike of the coke-workers in the Connellsville region. ——Orders have been issued for starting up the Belmont blast furnace of the Wheeling Iron and Steel Company.

The cotton mills in Augusta, Ga., have orders sufficient to enable them to run six months.——Major Wm. N. Evans, one of the best-known bandmasters in the West, died at Chicago.——C. P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington and Charles W. Crocker have resigned from the directorate of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, their purpose being to entrench themselves in a strong legal position whereby the Southern Pacific Company may avoid the stipulation of its lease that it shall pay the holders of Central Pacific securities the annual sum of $1,300,000 in dividends. ——Fire did $40,000 damage at South Framington, Mass.——The steamboat Sea Bird, running between Red Bank, N. J., and New York, ran ashore near the Atlantic Highlands. The passengers were taken to Oceanic in small boats, and from that place walked to Red Bank.——The Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that a note given in payment of a bet on horse racing is illegal.—— The right of way of the South Pennsylvania Railroad will be sold as unsettled lands.—— Guy T. Olmstead shot and killed Letter-carrier Clifford on the street, in Chicago.

Judge Butler, in the United States Court, Philadelphia, decided that the Sugar Trust did not violate the law when it absorbed the Philadelphia sugar refineries.—Judge Glynn of Denver, quashed the injunction against the fire and police commissioners appointed by Governor Waite, and empowered them to assume their duties.——The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of South Norwalk, Ct., declared a lockout against the striking moulders.——Employes of the Swampscott Machine Company, of South Newmarket, N. H., applied to the court for the appointment of a receiver for the company in an effort to secure $5,200 in wages, several months overdue. ——H. S. Loucheim & Co., well-known bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, made an assignment.——Lieutenant John Alexander, a West Pointer and the military instructor at Wilberforce College, died suddenly in a barber's chair at Springfield, O.——The machine shops of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, at Columbus, O., were burned. ——James Mullen, a farmer near Reesville, Wis., murdered his wife and committed suicide.——All the Kanawha Valley miners resumed work.——Professor Hartshorne, at Newcastle, Pa., was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.——While playing robbers at Stoughton, Mass., Henry Myers, aged fifteen, was shot and probably fatally wounded by George Mackintosh, a companion.—— Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Adrian, Mich., and formerly treasurer of the Irish National League in America, has received a summons from Justin McCarty, requiring his presence in Paris April 12.——Messrs. Dunn and Morvelle, of the New Orleans Board of police commissioners, have unearthed a number of gambling dens which the police had failed to see. Captains Chris Colleen and John Journee and Sergeant John P. Boyle have been suspended and charges preferred against them.

The mutilated body of Charley Tiffany, a comparative stranger, was found about six miles from Fort Dodge, Ia., up the river in a secluded spot grown over with timber and brush.——Joseph H. Bourne died in Providence. He was sixty-seven years old, and was one of the best known horticulturists in New England, and the founder of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society.—Three young women who represent the Rhode Island mills, started for Washington from Providence to appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. They are the most beautiful giris in the mills.——The dead body of Robert Beatty, aged twenty-three, youngest son of General John Beatty, of Columbus, O., was found on the banks of a creek four miles from Gillespieville, a village in Ross county.——The adnual dog show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club opened at the Philadelphia Tattersall. The show promises to be the best ever given in that city, as the list of entries is unusually large, and includes all the leading breeds of dogs, many of them champions or prize winners in their classes.——Major J.W. Bickham editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, is dead.

WITH AXE AND RAZOR.

Father Killed by His Wife and Daughter---Family Quarrel the Cause

J. F. Willis, of Homer, Ga., was killed by his daughter Lillian and his wife. The news of the tragedy did not leak out for several days until a son Francis, 11 years of age, told it to neighbors. Daughter and mother were both arrested and given a preliminary trial.

The boy testified that his father came home from work after dark and called for his supper. After beginning to eat his meal a difficulty arose between his father and mother, but the former sat down before the fire, when Lillian, a girl about 15 years of age, struck him with the axe, cutting a gash in his skull. Willis threw back his head and the mother took the axe from the girl and cut him across the throat with it. Willis died a few minutes later.

The girl says she struck the blow with the axe after having cut her father's throat with a razor, while Willis was choking her mother to death. Her plea was that she did the deed to save her mother's life. The jury, after being out for some time returned a verdict of not guilty.

PRESIDENT'S VETO.

He Withholds Approval of the Bland Bill.

LOOSELY DRAWN MEASURE.

Then Again Mr. Cleveland Believes It Would Rob the Treasury of Gold and Would Retard the Revival of Business Prosperity in the Country.

The President sent to the House of Representatives a message vetoing the Bland silver seigniorage bill.

The President vetoes the bill on the ground that it is loosely drawn and would rob us of our gold.

The veto message was sent to Congress within the 10 days given by the constitution. Sundays are not included in this 10 days. There is no question here as to the legality of the veto. The message in full is as follows:

To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval House Bill No. 4956, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury and for other purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both Houses in Congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy.

Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law then in force, which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent, responsible for our condition.

REPEAL OF THE SILVER LAW.

This led to the repeal, on the 1st day of November, 1893, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression, and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and, though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver-purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction.

Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalescence; nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

I believe that if the billunder consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

INTRINSIC VALUE OF SILVER.

Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions.

Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished so far as it is affected by these Treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holder of the same, by giving to such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer.

It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The Secretary of the Treasury has, therefore, for the best of reasons, not only promptly complied with every demand for the redemption of these Treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appears plainly to justify, if it does not enjoin upon him a continuation of such redemption.

CONDITIONS PRESENTED.

The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized:

First—The Government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional standard silver dollars.

Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation Treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to $152,-951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue. They were fully understood by our people, to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money instead of anxiety for their redemption.

Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration.

HIS OBJECTION TO THE BILL.

This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury which represents the so-called gain or seigniorage or which would arise from the coinage of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be $55,156,681.

It directs that the money so-coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the Treasury demand it, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his decretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal-tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion.

The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent. The first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes.

TWO FAULTS.

I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under the existing law.

I suppose this section was also intended, in case the needs of the Treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the Treasury.

The debate upon this section in the Congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and meaning. In any event I am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused.

I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds; in my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our Treasury of a safe gold reserve.

Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill. If the silver dollars therein directed to be coined are, as this section provides, to be held in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes, it is suggested that, strictly speaking, certificates cannot be issued on such coin "in the matter now provided by law," because these dollars are money held in the Treasury for the express purpose of redeeming Treasury notes on demand, which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these Treasury notes.

They are not, therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates according to any provision of existing law. If, however, silver certificates can properly be issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to indicate the characteristics and functions of these certificates. If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circulation under existing laws, they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes and all public dues, and, under the language of this section, it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates it contemplates would be lawfully received, even for such purposes.

A DRAIN ON GOLD.

Whatever else may be said of the uncertainties of expression in this bill, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far-reaching as our finances and currency. In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the Treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed as heretofore, in silver or gold, at the option of the holders; and that if when they are presented for redemption, or reach the Treasury in any other manner, there are in the Treasury coined silver dollars equal in nominal value to such Treasury notes, then, and in that case, the notes will be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted.

I am convinced that this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation Treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts public and private, and which are redeemable in gold and silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as an immediate effect, the Treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability.

The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the Treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the Treasury.

The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous precaution which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates, if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimetallism.

We have now outstanding more than $338,-000,000 in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold reserve, amounting to only a little more than $100,000,000, is directly charged with the redemption of $346,000,000 of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting to the Secretary of the Treasury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a position that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence.

I am not insensible to arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage in the Treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage if the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the protection of the Treasury.

I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will accord to silver its proper place in our currency; but in the meantime I am extremely solicitious that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and discouragement to our people at home, and the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 29, 1894.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

84TH DAY.—Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt's death was announced to the Senate this morning by Mr. Gordon, the colleague of the dead statesman. In a few touching words he briefly recounted the services of the dead senator in field, in politics and in his domestic life. The customary resolutions of regrets were adopted. Prayer was offered at the convening of the Senate by Mr. Colquitt's pastor, Rev. Isaac W. Canter, of the Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, and at 12.15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

85TH DAY.—The Senate transacted no business, adjourning immediately after the conclusion of the funeral services over the remains of Senator Colquitt.

86TH DAY.—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Dolph abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Peffer introduced a resolution repealing all laws granting the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds and other interest-bearing obligations without specific authority from Congress. The McGarrahan bill was discussed by Mr. Morrill in opposition, and by Mr. Hunton, of Virginia in favor of its passage.

87TH DAY.—After many delays and disappointments the celebrated McGarrahan bill passed the Senate. The morning hour was occupied in the discussion and passage of several bills of purely local interest, and the McGarrahan bill occupied the remainder of the time, from two o'clock until the hour of adjournment.

88TH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

84TH DAY.—The House adjourned after a brief session on account of the death of Senator Colquitt. Some routine business was transacted pending the arrival of the resolutions adopted by the Senate. As soon as they were transmitted, Mr. Turner, on behalf of the Georgia delegation, presented appropriate resolutions, which were agreed to. The Speaker then appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Georgia, after which the House, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

85TH DAY.—There was another day without progress over the Joy-O'Neill contested election case in the House, owing to the absence of a quorum of Democratic members, and at the close of the proceedings of the House was as far from a conclusion as when the deadlock first began. Roll-calls followed one another in rapid succession, but while there were known to be 230 members on the floor, the nearest the majority ever came to a quorum was 172—seven less than a quorum.

86TH DAY.—In the House, the Committee on Rules prepared a rule for the consideration of the Joy-O'Neill and the Hilborn-English contested election cases. The rule provided for two hours' consideration to each case. When it was introduced the Democrats mustered a bare quorum to enfore the demand for the previous question, and, again, to adopt the committee's rule; but melted away again after the discussion of the Joy-O'Neill case had been concluded, before the majority report of the Elections Committee, declaring the contestant, O'Neill, entitled to the seat could be adopted.

87TH DAY.—An exciting scene occurred in the House during the consideration of a contested election case. When it had been demonstrated that the Democrats had not enough members present to break the deadlock on the O'Neill-Joy case, Mr. Patterson presented a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees; A struggle followed, which was prolonged after the usual hour of adjournment, and at one time threatened to keep the House in session all night.

88TH DAY.—The filibustering tactics were continued in the House. The proceedings culminated in a sharp passage at arms between the Speaker and Mr. Reed. For four hours Mr. Reed filibustered against the approval of the Journal. During the progress of the filibuster the Speaker several times declined to entertain motions or appeals from his decisions, refusing to state the grounds upon which these decisions were made. He held that it was the chair's privilege, as it was the privilege of a judge, to furnish the reasons for decisions or not as he saw fit. When the President's veto of the Bland bill was read, Mr. Bland gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move to pass the bill, the President's objections notwithstanding.

NINE BURNED TO DEATH.

Eight Small Children Killed by a Fire Which Destroyed Their Home.

News of a terrible disaster at McKindree, W. Va., has just been received in Wheeling. The residence of John Witt, at that place, was burned to the ground and with it were cremated eight small children and a servant girl named Mary Hendricks.

The details of the fire are horrible in the extreme. Mr. Witt was away from home and Mrs. Witt, her twin babes and six other children, ranging in ages from 2 years to 14, and Mary Hendricks, the servant girl, were sleeping alone in the house. At an early hour Mrs. Witt was awakened by the smell of burning wood and discovered that the lower part of the house was enveloped in flames. The frightened woman ran from the house but returned immediately and attempted to save her children. The flames, which had spread rapidly, cut off her approach to their rooms, however, and she was forced to give up, and barely escaped with her life.

The neighbors were quickly aroused and made heroic efforts to save the nine occupants of the building. Nothing was seen of the latter, and it is supposed that all were suffocated by the smoke before the flames reached them. The house was completely destroyed and in the ruins were found only the charred bones of the eight children and the servant girl, which were gathered together and will all be buried in one grave.

The cause of the fire was a defective flue. Mr. and Mrs. Witt are prostrated by the terrible calamity which has befallen them and it is feared they will lose their minds.

MURDER IN A BANK.

A Cashier Killed for Refusing to Obey a Demand for Money.

A man entered the branch office of the San Francisco Savings Union on Market Street and presented a note to Assistant Cashier A. Herrick, stating that the bearer should be given money or he would blow up the place with dynamite. Upon Herrick's refusal to comply the man drew a pistol and fired. The first shot went wide of its mark and Herrick fired in return, but missed, then the fellow shot again. The bullet entered Herrick's head, causing instant death.

The murderer was captured after a lively chase and said his name was Frank Borneman. He was taken through a demonstrative crowd to the jail.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Powder Works Blown Up With Terrific Force.

ONLY 2 WORKMEN ESCAPE.

Eleven Thousand Pounds of Explosives Demolish the Entire Acme Plant in Black's Run, Near Hulton, Pa.—Probably Due to Carelessness.

Ten thousand pounds of dynamite blew up at Black's Run, near Hulton, 11 miles from Pittsburg, at 7.20 A. M., and the only persons who knew anything about it were scattered in fragments over a quarter of a mile of territory.

The dead are: William Arthur, aged 28 years; Mrs. Belle Arthur, aged 27 years, wife of William Arthur; Sadie Remaley, aged 21 years, sister of Mrs. Arthur; Charles Robbins, aged 19 years, of Allegheny City, who was employed as a puncher; Nellie Remaley, aged 19 years, sister of the other woman, was fatally injured, and died in the West Penn Hospital.

Foreman William Mooney, of the dynamite house, was injured by a flying splinter; Mat Fentzel, engineer, and Simon Bradley, packer, although near the scene, escaped uninjured. They ran under the edge of the empty nitro-glycerine house, which had collapsed and fallen on its side. They were thus saved from the tons of falling debris which came down in a continuous hail for nearly a minute.

The Acme Powder Works were situated in a ravine about one mile above Hulton. There were four houses down near the creek bottom.

About 100 yards away from the packing house, where the explosion occurred, was the boarding house where the victims lived. Nellie Remaley was housekeeper.

The boarding house was blown down and from the debris the young woman was taken out. The other women were found about 200 yards away, mangled beyond recognition. It was 10 o'clock before the remains of the first man was found, but it was impossible to identify the fragments. Part of the left leg of a man, torn and stripped of all clothing, was found on the top of a bluff nearly a quarter of a mile away.

The shock was felt for miles; rocks, ties and earth were blown a great distance, and at Harmarville a heavy roll of paper was blown clear across the river. At Logan's Ferry, a mile away, a brick block was badly damaged and at Hulton, Oakment and Verona houses were shaken and doors were broken from their hinges.

The warehouse of the company, 500 yards away, beside the railroad track, was crushed in and the roof blown off. At Cheswich, one mile away, a woman was hurled from her bed. The door of the station was torn from its hinges and the front of Callahan's store was demolished. Mrs. Callahan, standing in the doorway, was knocked kown.

A second explosion occurred 20 minutes after the first in the incorporation or mixing house, which was caused by sparks from the fire resulting from the first explosion. No persons was injured, because of Foreman Mooney's warning. He saw the fire creeping toward the building, and made everyone get out of the ravine. The explosion also hurled debris in all directions. E. M. McAbee & Co., think the explosion was caused by fire.

SITKA'S CASTLE BURNED.

A Building About Which Clustered Many Traditions of Russian Splendor.

Steamer advices from Sitka Alaska, state that the famous Baranoff Castle there was burned on March 17th by a fire of unknown origin, and that its only occupant, United States Commissioners Robert C. Rogers, escaped with difficulty in his night clothes.

Although its glory had departed, Baranoff Castle was the scene of many splendors in the days of the Russian rule, which the Muscovite Governor sought to while away the long Arctic winter by reproducing so far as possible the gayeties of court life in St. Petersburg. It was a massive long building perched high upon a steep hill and approached only by a long stairway. It took its name from Gov. Baranoff, who built it early in the century and whose memory survives for the cruelties of his rule and the pomp of his official surroundings.

Rich furniture and costly plate once adorned the castle and princes and princesses of the blood have helped to cast a glamor of romance over the old pile. But many tragedies are associated with it as well, and the Alaska tourist is told how in the early days two shots rang out in its reception hall just as the beautiful Princess Olga was being forced into a marriage with an old noble through the false report of her soldier lover's death, and the returning youth and the maid who loved him fell at the altar in each other's arms.

CRISP TO THE SENATE.

The Speaker Appointed to Succeed Colquitt Without Solicitation or Expectation.

Governor Northen, of Georgia, has appointed Speaker Charles F. Crisp to succeed the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt. Not a word has passed between the Governor and the Speaker and the latter's name had not even been presented formally to the Governor.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born on the 29th of January, 1845, in Sheffield, England, where his parents had gone on a visit, but was brought back by them to this country the year of his birth. He received a common school education in Georgia, and at the outbreak of the war joined the Confederate Army, serving until May 12, 1864, when he was taken prisoner of war. At the close of the war he read law in Americus, his present home, and afterward was admitted to the bar. He has been on the bench and a member of the General Assembly in his State.

In 1883 he was elected to the Forty-Eighth Congress, and has served in that body ever since. He was elected Speaker in the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected at the opening of the Fifty-third.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

What promises to be an exciting contest between the two Judges of Lancaster County was precipitated by the appointment by Judge Livingston of David E. Mayer to fill a vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners against the wish of Judge Brubaker, who is in California.

The report of Auditor General Gregg, which will soon be ready for distribution, places the total receipts for last year at $13,-252,727.89 and the expenditures at $13,423,-064.77.

The long-pending contest of the election in Sharon Hill in February of last year has been decided in favor of James Holland, Republican, for Burgess, and Sylvester B. Taggart and J. Frank Winnor, for Council.

Foreman James Bruno was crushed to death at Honey Brook mine stripping by a fall of clay and rock.

Thomas Smith said at Scranton that he received $8400 for giving testimony in regard to the Carnegie's armor plate fraud.

In an effort to compel Miss Anna McGinley, of Norristown to marry him, James O'Donnell, said to be a wealthy Iowa farmer, had the banns announced in church on Easter Sunday, but the young woman told the priest that the announcement was made without her consent.

The Republican conventions of Lycoming and Lebanon counties elected State Convention delegates with instructions to vote for General Hastings as the nominee for Governor.

The seventh body was taken from the Gaylord mine, where thirteen miners were entombed by a cavein.

Charles E. Baer, Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Pittsburg.

Ex-Governor Beaver, it is said, has decided to be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-eight District.

The anti-Claytonites have decided to place a candidate in the field against Prothonotary Melthies because he recently avowed that he would do all he could against Judge Clayton's opponent.

Detective Whalen, of Lucerne county, is working upon a clue which he hopes will result in the arrest of the murderers of John Kosek, who was found dead in Wilkes-Barre six years ago.

It is reported Charles Rose and Company, Scranton bankers, have disappeared with several thousand dollars belonging to the depositors, and several of the latter threatened to revenge themselves on a young son of Rose, but he was rescued by the police.

While twenty-eight converts of the Hollidaysburg Church of God were returning in a hack from the Juanita River where they had been baptized, the vehicle broke down and five of the occupants were seriously and one perhaps fatally injured.

Interesting Easter services were held in various churches of the State. The ancient Moravian customs of reading the litany of the Resurrection in the burying grounds was observed at Bethlehem, in the presence of 5,000 people.

It is believed in Lancaster that Congressman Brosius will have no opposition for renomination.

Burglars broke into the P. W. & B. Railroad ticket office near Darby and stole $40 in cash.

Stephen Nelson, a South Chester groceryman, was probably fatally injured by an electric street car.

Captain Frank M. McKeehan, of Centre Township, a veteran of the war, was stricken with apoplexy while returning from a Sunday school meeting and died.

The large engine house of No. 2 plane at Gordon was destroyed by fire.

Wm. Laird, of Wheatland, was found burned to death in his home and the authorities believed that he was robbed and the house burned to conceal the crime.

THE Homestead employees who furnished information to the Navy Department in regard to armor plates made for the Government by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., say that President Cleveland erred in not sustaining the damages assessed by Secretary Herbert and are willing to prove their assertions by appearing before a Congressional committee of inquiry.

JAS. LEGGETT, of Scranton, fell head-long to the bottom of an air shaft 150 feet deep and was rescued with slight injuries.

THE Salt Lick Gas & Oil Company was organized at Snow Shoe, with Hon. J. H. Holt as President.

TWENTY-TWO residents of Laurel Gap, who lost relatives and personal property when a car of dynamite exploded six years ago, have begun suit for damages against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

RICHARD EVANS, at one time a prominent citizen of Scranton, was found dead in a prison cell in that place, death resulting from alcoholism.

A CAVE-IN at the Indian Ridge Colliery carried with it the east and west tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, cutting off all traffic between Shenandoah and Delano.

THE Grand Jury for Lackawanna County has reported that the Scranton court is structurally weak, and that the roof is likely to tumble in at any moment.

THERE is a possibility that a new exchange will be organized by dissatisfied members of the Pittsburg Petroleum Stock and Metal Exchange.

DROPPED FROM A BALLOON.

An Aeronaut Fell 1,500 Feet Into the Lake and Was Drowned.

An immense crowd gathered at Cannes, France, to witness a balloon ascent by Aeronaut Wilton, who is well known in America. No car was attached to the balloon and Wilton ascended hanging to a rope. When 1,500 feet high the ballon was caught in a current of air that carried it rapidly seaward. It was apparent that Wilton could not control the valve at the top of the balloon which, had it been opened, would have allowed the gas to escape and the balloon to gradually descend.

For some unexplainable reason the aeronaut let go his hold of the rope from which he was dangling and his body shot down into the sea with frightful velocity. The accident occurred in full view of the spectators and a number of women fainted away. A number of pleasure boats hurriedly made their way to the place where Wilton had fallen, and after a short search his body was recovered. His death must have been almost instantaneous.

FAITH.

She sat where daisy blossoms tossed
Their heads beneath an elm tree's shade;
Her hands upon her knees were crossed—
My bonny, laughing, gold-haired maid.

In lover's tone of fond command,
I said, while sketching at her feet,
"Pray take a daisy in your hand
And make yourself a Marguerite."

"These foolish flowers have naught to tell,"
She answered, blushing winsomely,
"Your lips have said, 'I love thee well,'
And that's the oracle for me."

—Kate Field's Washington.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

BY V. ETYNGE MITCHELL.

Past golden fields of yellow buttercups and open-eyed daisies, over hills on which the lights and shadows of a summer morning were playing hide and seek, through valleys where drowsy cattle were grazing by the side of idle brooks, rushed the express train known as "The Wild Irishman," running between London and Holyhead.

Seated in one of the center carriages, which had no other occupant than herself, was a young girl whose face had the exquisite coloring of a portrait by Titian. Large brown eyes shaded by curling lashes were in strange yet pleasing contrast to the golden hair which fell in wilful little curls about her forehead.

As they neared Chester, the only station at which the train stopped on its long journey, the young lady leaned forward and watched with slight interest, the eager crowd of men and women who awaited the arrival of the cars.

"I wonder what fate has in store for me in the way of a traveling companion," she murmured, and the answer to her thought came almost immediately, as a gentleman wearing the costume of a traveler, and with a much bronzed face, entered the compartment.

Selfishly regretting the disturbance of her solitude, the young woman opened a book, which she had drawn from her taveling bag, and appeared to be entirely absorbed in its perusal.

The newcomer at once proceeded to make himself comfortable, stowing away parcels and umbrella, and finally taking possession of a seat at the opposite end of the car, facing his fellow-traveler, but barely glancing at her.

Only the sound of the busy wheels or the whir of a passing train disturbed the quiet of the journey. The stranger had followed the example of his vis-a-vis, and having taken out a newspaper, was soon lost in its contents.

By and by a mischievous south wind, blowing with impertinent familiarity through the open window, disarranged the fluffy curls peeping from under the girl's hat. She rose impatiently to shut out the offender, but fate ordained that the window should stick, whereupon she glanced with feminine helplessness at the man who had dropped his paper and was looking full at her.

For the first time their eyes met, and a bow of coldly formal recognition passed between them.

"Miss St. John," he murmured, "I hardly expected to meet you here. Allow me——." And, closing the window, he quietly returned to his former position, while she, having expressed her thanks by an inclination of the head, resumed her novel.

The constraint of their position was uncomfortable to the couple, who had evidently met and parted on some occasion which had either left them unfriendly or almost as strangers.

From under his heavy eyebrows the young man covertly watched his companion. She was holding her book upside down. A smile broke upon his lips as he observed this, and rattling his newspaper noisly to attract her attention he leaned forward impulsively determined to break the silence by addressing her.

"May I inquire how your sister, Mrs. Arlington, is? She raised her head, but not looking at him replied with freezing discouragement of tone.

"Thank you; Mrs. Arlington is quite well."

"Ah, and your mother (with quiet persistence), I hope she is better, Miss St. John. Am I correct in addressing you by the old name? You may have changed it."

"You are quite correct," she returned icily.

Through the window nearest to Mr. Dennison a saucy bee, giddy with clover, bounced with a noisy jocularity; then, regretting his imprisonment, strove to escape from it by flying with spiteful buzzing against the face of the young lady, who gave vent to a little scream which she instantly suppressed.

"I see that you retain your antipathy to bees," remarked the young man, placidly folding his arms and smiling; "some things are unchanged."

"Among them your disagreeable habit of teasing," replied Miss St. John, and turned her attention to some russet-colored cattle that lifted their heads from the tall reed grasses to gaze in open-eyed wonder at the passing train.

"Don't you think," suggested Mr. Dennison, when the silence again became oppressive, "that, as we are likely to be shut up together in this compartment for two full hours, it might be more philosophical—not to say agreeable—if we raise a flag of truce? We can confine ourselves to commonplaces—the weather, catching bees, or other harmless topics."

"Oh! confine yourself to catching bees, by all means," she cried nervously, as the insect in question reminded them of his presence by bouncing against the ear of the young lady.

"I have no objection to an occasional interchange of remarks about the weather," she added more genially as she watched Dr. Dennison chase the offender through the window.

"Very well," remarked the young man, resuming his seat and scraping his throat a little nervously, "it is a charming day."

"Very, but rather cool for the season."

"Ah, yes; perhaps we may have rain, which was slow in coming."

"Possibly—or rather it does not look probable to me."

Having delivered herself of this brilliant speech, she arched her neck with extravagant courtesy to examine the clouds.

"We had thunder last week," continued the young man, desperately.

"Is it necessary," retorted Miss St. John, "that you should turn yourself into a weather bureau and give me reports of what has been? I suppose that we should confine ourselves to the present or future."

"There is no future for me," said her companion, sadly. Then flippantly, as if anxious to recall his words, he added:

"Don't you think there is a limit to the—weather for a topic? Suppose we try something else."

"We have talked long enough," returned the young woman, severely. "I prefer to read." And she resolutely opened the novel.

"Is it interesting?" he persisted, after a pause.

"Intensely."

"It must be rather difficult to read upside down. Is that an acrobatic feat you have learned to accomplish in the four years of my absence?"

"It goes without saying that the same length of time has not improved your manners," said Miss St. John.

Mr. Dennison accepted in silence the reproof of his companion, but after a moment of hesitation he left his seat and ensconced himself in the one directly facing her.

"In a little while," he whispered, disregarding her glance of angry toleration, "the train will reach Holyhead, and like thistle-downs we shall be blown apart, perhaps never to meet again. We were very good frieuds—once—but, of course that is all over, and you cordially detest me. Just at this moment you are wishing me away."

"I did not say so," exclaimed the girl, with flashing eyes.

"I thought," he continued, "that to pass away the time and enable you to forget your antagonism to my presence you might like to hear the plot of one of my stories. Possibly you remember that I wrote a book—occasionally."

"Yes," she seemed to force the words from her lips—"I remember—that. It is very obliging in you to entertain me. What is your plot?"

Mr. Dennison began to count off on his fingers his dramatic personnæ.

"There is Miss Maude Vivian—heiress.

"Mr. Henry Dubois—a poverty-stricken artist.

"Mr. John Halifax—very handsome, very rich and nothing in particular.

"Scene—Central Africa."

"Your scene is preposterous and your combination of characters improbable," complained Miss St. John.

"Truth is not necessary in fiction," responded the story teller.

"Oblige me, then, by not romancing any more than is absolutely necessary."

"Miss Vivian was fair and lovable. Consequently when she met Mr. Dubois at a lawn party he fell in love with her and she reciprocated his affection.

"A lawn party in Central Africa!" expostulated the young lady. .Pray are you telling me a romance among the Manyemas?"

"The color of the skin is immaterial," replied Mr. Dennison, "but as you object to Africa I will call it Europe—England will do. All went well with the lovers until, like the snake in the Garden of Eden, a third person stepped in, Mr. John Halifax. Well, one cannot blame Miss Vivian if she preferred the corn and wine of Egypt to love in a cottage with poverty."

There was a pause, which Miss St. John broke by exclaiming irritably:

"You are not entertaining at all. Your story is not worth writing. No publisher would accept it."

"Why not?" (politely). "Have you never known of a similar case?"

"No, never, except in some absurd story."

"By and by," continued the young man, "Mr. Dubois decided to 'win or lose it all.' He asks Miss Vivian to marry him at once and share his modest income, which is, however, a sure one. He—made a fool of himself."

"Most men do," murmured the girl.

"That is true, otherwise women would not care for them; but in this case the lady shared his folly."

"In what way?"

"She threw aside a loyal heart."

"Probably she had good reason for so doing."

"It occurs to me that you espouse her cause very warmly."

"Possibly the young man was overbearing and impertinent. She very properly declined to be a slave. It is a Briton's privilege."

"I grant it. But suppose that Dubois loved her deeply and truly; that, realizing that he had spoken hastily and regretted it, and wrote her a letter full of entreaties for pardon, which he sent by mail with a bunch of Parma violets."

"Well?" whispered Miss St. John; "well?" It was easy to see that she was at last deeply interested.

"Mr. Dubois asked her in this letter if she still loved him to wear his flowers the next evening at a dance where they would meet. He called her his 'little queen'—he was madly in love with her."

"And then?" the girl's voice sounded as if she were crying.

"Oh, then, he went to the dance. She was there, radiant, smiling, beautiful. But she did not wear his violets. Her gown was white, but upon her bosom nestled a bunch of crimson roses—which had been given to her by John Halifax."

The voice of the narrator trembled, but he did not glance at his companion.

Already they were approaching a tunnel which heralded the end of their journey. Miss St. John realized it and was thankful, for she hoped the semi-darkness might hide her falling tears.

"That night," continued Mr. Dennison, "he met a friend who was to sail for Africa on the following day. Impetuous as ever, Dubois decided to go with him. He was away four years."

"Did it occur to him," whispered the young girl, reaching a satchel, out of which she drew a small jeweled box and laid it on her knee, "that Miss Vivian might not have received the letter until after the hot-headed and impetuous lover was beyond recall. Besides, she might have been too much hurt to evidence her desire for his return. With such men 'love flows like Solway, but ebbs like its tide.'"

Already they were at the mouth of the tunnel. The revolving wheels of the train sounded like thunder, but an instant before the engine plunged into darkness Dennison saw Miss St. John pinning with trembling fingers a bunch of faded flowers to the bosom of her dress. On her lap lay the open box and a letter.

"Madeline!" cried the young man, seizing her hand and covering it with kisses. "Oh, my little queen, my sweetheart."

She uttered no word of protest; only her tears bedewed the violets upon her bosom, and lay there sparkling diamonds in the flickering glow of the carriage lamp.

"All these words wasted, when I might have held you in these arms," exclaimed Dennison, drawing the golden head down upon his shoulder.

"Oh, Eric!" said she, "how could you have thought it was your poverty that influenced me. If you are poor I will help you. See how strong I have grown." She looked up proudly with tender eyes.

"Have you never heard of the laurels I have won? he asked. "I am no longer poor, Madeline. Fortune has smiled upon me. My last story was an El Dorado."

"Oh, how sorry I am," exclaimed the girl naively. "Now it will not be possible to prove my love for you."

Dennison picked up the bunch of flowers which had fallen from her lap and as the train shot like an arrow into the glad light of the May afternoon, he whispered:

"Darling, these violets are proof enough. I can never doubt your loyalty again."—[Globe-Democrat.

Flying Machines.

Benjamin Franklin used to compare the balloon of his day to a child who would presently come to man's estate. He thought the aerostation was in embryo, and it due time would do marvelous things. But his aspirations, one may now say, were too sanguine.

Our aerial achievements are still literally "in the air," the flights of our best aeronauts are involuntary They are "blown about with every wind." It is true that the parachute has been brought to considerable perfection, but that is not flying, but falling. It is something to be able to fall softly from a great height, but it is not much. It hardly seems worth while to go up so far in order to come down again.

This reflection applies to the very latest improvements in the science. The winged man of Steglitz has, we are told, "accomplished a journey of 250 yards," bnt this merely means that, starting from a tower he has built for the purpose with a spring board, or from a steep hill, he has flown down that distance.

As for the aerial machines of various kinds that are to "revolutionize warfare" by dropping dynamite over cities and armies, they may be marvels of mechanical science, but they have never yet "risen to the occasion," or even risen at all. Even the "Maxim" invention has, I understand, "never left the rails," which, although a great virtue in a locomotive, is very little credit to a flying machine.—[London News.

Nickel and Silver.

Some authorities say that the prices of nickel and silver will eventually cross each other. They argue that nickel is more useful, is scarcer, and is not so readily produced, and that as silver is used more as a symbol of wealth its value in that direction will gradually depreciate. In such an event there is a long road, because silver has in it the tradition of ages, and the poorer classes of the world would be actuated in its use as the rich have been, and for a long time the downward course would be stayed by this sentiment alone.—[Hardware.

Wool is now manufactured into nearly 32,000 different kinds of goods.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Ready to Begin--Better Than Electricity -- Modest Willie -- Early Depravity--Etc., etc.

READY TO BEGIN.

The Governor—Now that I've paid your debts, Harry, you can make a new start.

Harry—Thank you, father; please lend me a hundred.—[Truth.

BETTER THAN ELECTRICITY.

Agent—Wouldn't you like to have a burglar alarm set up in your house?

Mr. Binks—Don't need it. I've got a wife.—[New York Weekly.

MODEST WILLIE.

"No," said Willie Wibbles, "I'm not a bit afraid of a bicycle."

"You are quite brave," said the young woman.

"Oh, not necessarily," rejoined Willie modestly. "You see, I nevah wide one.

EARLY DEPRAVITY.

"Papa," asked Tommy Goodman, "who was Cain's wife?"

"Caroline," said the Rev. Dr. Goodman, after an ominous pause, addressing his wife, "will you please hand me my heaviest slipper and leave the room? There is going to be a trial for heresy right here and right now."—[Chicago Tribune.

AN IDIOTIC BIRD.

"I have a parrot at home that repeats every word I utter," said Jarley.

"What an idiot of a bird," ejaculated Cynicus.—[Harper's Bazar.

A CONDITIONAL POP.

"Then you are engaged?"

"Conditionally."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, George put the hypothetical question to me last night and I said yes."—[Judge.

SIGNS OF THE SEASONS.

The earth exhibits signs of spring
And brighter grow the days;
A sign that birds will shortly sing
For us their merry lays.

Each season has its signs—the fall,
Spring, winter, as they pass,
And that of summer is for all
The sign, "Keep off the grass."
—[New York Press.

COULD DO WITHOUT IT.

O'Jones—I don't object to a man blowing his own horn if he wants to, do you?

McSmith—Not at all; still, I have very little ear for that kind of music.

TO STRENGTHEN IT.

Mrs. Wreckhard (the landlady)—Is there anything I can help you to, Mr. Slimmer?

Slimmer—Yes, ma'am. Can I have some milk put in this cream?—[Puck.

ANSWERED.

"What!" cried the orator, fiercely, "what, I ask, causes poverty?" And from the back of the hall a hoarse voice answered "Lack of cash."

IMPROPER FRACTIONS.

Mamma (as she is serving the pie at table)—What is an improper fraction, Johnny?

Johnny—Anything less than a quarter, mamma.—[Newport News.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF IT.

"They say the wolf is continually at their door."

"Well I don't know what he is there for—they never have anything in the house."—[New York Press.

OUT OF SIGHT.

Investor—I see you have a railroad mapped out here, but where's your town?

Land Boomer—Well, to tell you the truth, it ain't built yet; but there's six candidates for Sheriff in them gallberry bushes, one moonlight distillery, three Prohibitionists and a pond for baptism.—[New York Press.

TOO POOR.

"Lend me ten, Fweddie."

"Can't do it. I have just been jilted by a girl worth half a million."—[Life.

A DIALOGUE FROM LIFE.

"Where are you going?"

"To the chemist's."

"Is it for yourself?"

"Oh, no, fortunately—it's for my wife."—[Le Soir.

ABSENT MINDED.

Benson—I have a literary friend who is so absent-minded that when he went to London recently he telegraphed himself ahead to wait for himself at a certain place.

Smith—Did the telegram have the desired result?

Benson—No. He got it all right, but he had forgotten to sign his name, and not knowing who it was from, he paid no attention to it.—[Pearson's Weekly.

FEELING IS BELIEVING, TOO.

Teacher—I don't suppose any one of the little boys here has ever seen a whale?

Boy (at the foot of the class)—No, sir, but I've felt one.—[Brooklyn Life.

THE GENIAL POET.

"Ha, ha," laughed the poet. "Here's a good joke."

"What is it?" asked his wife.

"Why," returned the genial bard, "a fellow wrote to me for my autograph the other day and I sent it to him. Then what does he do but copy it on a check and try to get some money at a bank. Tried to get good cash, my dear, with *my* name on a check. Ha, ha!"—[Philadelphia Life.

SOCIETY ORNAMENTS.

De Snapp—I congratulate you, old fellow. Miss Purkey's face is rather plain, but she is worth $200,000.

De Muttinedd—Thanks, dear boy. You are right. It was her figure that attracted me.—[Chicago Tribune.

HER SOCIAL TRIUMPH.

Mrs. Gossip—I hear you attracted much notice on your appearance in the social world abroad.

Mrs. Numoney—I should say so. I wore on an average from $20,000 to $35,000 of diamonds every ball I went to.—[Chicago Record.

WAS AWARE OF IT.

"Remember, witness," sharply exclaimed the attorney for the defence, "you are on oath."

"There ain't no danger of my forgettin' it," replied the witness sullenly. "I'm tellin' the truth fur nothin' when I could have made $4 by lyin' fur your side of the case, an' you know it."—[Chicago Tribune.

GROUND FOR DISBELIEF.

Mrs. Mullins (reading the newspaper)—A Philadelphia man rejoices in the name of Medycvnv Garczyfiskiego.

Mr. Mullins—I don't believe it.

"You don't believe that is his right name?"

"No; I don't believe he rejoices in it."—[Life.

DIRECT FROM THE MUSEUM.

"I see that the india rubber man and the ossified man are to have a walking match."

"Then I bet on the india rubber man."

"Why?"

"Well he may not do much on the first half, but he is sure to show himself on the homestretch."

"That's all very true, but at the same time he'll find the ossified man a hard man to beat."—[New York Press.

THE BETTER WAY.

Chollie—I was so angry at my man this mawnin' that I kicked him.

Chappie—Deah me! How could you do such a thing?

Chollie—Why, what do you do when you get angwy at youah man?

Chappie—I make him kick himself."—[Harper's Bazar.

QUEER, VERY!

Van Arndt—Funny thing about society.

Miss Whirlsfair—What is?

Van Arndt—A girl is not "in" it until she has "come out."—[Truth.

A CASE IN POINT.

"Jones says the ocean is a living thing and that it has intelligence. The idea of water having intelligence!"—

"I don't know about that. I've seen the rain pouring over a book."—[New York Press.

HIGHER PRICED.

Mrs. Skimps—How much do you charge for weaving rag carpet?

Old Mrs. Loomis (the weaver)—Fifteen cents a yard, mum.

Mrs. Skimps—Oh, that's too high. I will give you twelve and a half.

Old Mrs. Loomis (with dignity)—I'm a carpet weaver, mum, not a spring poet.—[Philadelphia Life.

NERVOUS.

Spectator—Doesn't it require a good deal of courage to go up in a balloon?

Aeronaut—Not a bit, ma'am. It's the coming down in it.

HER WISH SET FORTH.

She—You are getting angry now; you know you are.

He—I am doing nothing of the sort. I can get angry if you wish me to.

She—But I don't wish you to get angry except when I don't wish you to.—[Indianapolis Journal.

A Wonderful Cliff.

Jeffrey's Cliff, located four miles east of Hawesville, is a natural curiosity and a wonder. It consists of a huge cliff from 200 to 400 feet high all around, and looks as if Providence had set a huge boulder down on the face of the earth. There is a soil on the top of it from ten to thirty feet deep, and before it was partially cleared off a heavy growth of timber adorned it. There is probably more than a hundred acres of good land on top of it. Nature left no way for a man with modern vehicle to go up it, but at an expense of hundreds of dollars a wagon-way has been cut through the solid rock and the dirt graded up to meet it. In two other places footpaths have been provided for the lone traveler.

On this wonderful natural production the towns of Cloverport, Cannelton, Hawesville and probably others can be plainly seen, as well as a large scope of surrounding country. Cattle in the bottom look like mere midgets, and one's head swims with the dizziness of the height when buzzards, which make the cliff their roosting place, sail half way down the sides of "Salt Peter Cave," and other points of interest make up its peculiar wonders. There is an aperture in the cliff on one side, about a foot wide, that sends out the year round a cold breeze. The warmest, sultriest day that can be imagined in August, this constant flow of cold air greets the sightseer. It sits in the middle of the upper bottom, and the Ohio river curves more than half way round it at a distance of a mile and a half away. Truly this is a home wonder.—[Hancock (Ky.) Clarion.

Boston has 446,500 population and 853 police, who last year made 39,996 arrests.

How Very Delightful.

"What charming weather," we all say in the opening days of the early spring; then off go the wraps and up go the windows to let the balmy air come in—with it comes in numerous things that ought to be kept out. We feel sore from stiffened limbs, and many go tottering around with lame backs. Mr. Harry Williams, Greenville, Cal., under oath writes on this subject as follows: "A lady suffered so severely with pains in the back for two days that she could not sit up. One application of St. Jacobs Oil gave the sufferer a good night's rest, and in the morning she was well." That was charming.

An underground railway up the Jungfrau Mountain is one of the late projects of the Swiss engineers.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It is estimated that the rails on the various railways of the country weigh altogether 83,000,000 tons.

$42.50 for a Farm Wagon.

The best wagon in the world can be had for $42.50; a barrel cart for $3.50. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 5c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue, where you can read about this wagon. A

The bones and muscles of the human body are capable of 1200 different movements.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Transatlantic telephoning would be possible if a single copper wire could be laid.

The Best Men Wanted.

"Yes, sir; we want some good men, men of first-class character and ability to represent us. Among our representatives are many of the noblest and best men in America, and parties of that stamp can always find a splendid business opportunity at our establishment." That is the way Mr. B. F. Johnson, of the firm B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., stated the case in reference to their advertisement in this paper.

Rather skin a carcass for pay in the public streets than be idly dependent on charity.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There is nothing in the world which a resolute man who asserts himself cannot attain.

"I saved $1" is sweet music to the husband. "I ordered those pills, plasters and soap, usual price, $2; obtained them by mail for $1 from E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C." Free catalogue.

If thou desirest ease in this life, keep thy secrets undisclosed, like the modest rosebud.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

A single pin machine will stick 90,000 pins an hour.

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cents.

Electric locomotive headlights gain favor.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

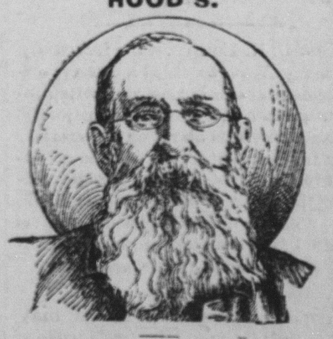
Electric irons are used in laundries.

BEYOND DESCRIPTION

The Misery Before Taking

AND

The Happiness After Taking HOOD'S.



"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I have been in poor health for 20 or 25 years, and have been taking doctors' medicines more or less all the time. I did not get much relief. My blood was in a bad shape and my system was all run down. I thought I must die, but noticing several testimonials in the papers in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla I bought three bottles and found that it did me so much good that I continued taking it. I was without appetite, slothfully sleepy, and had a headache most all the time. In fact I cannot describe my feelings. After using one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I found it was doing me

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

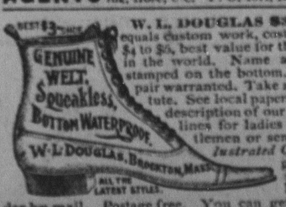
much good and now I cannot praise the medicine too much for what it has done for me. I am a disabled soldier 69 years old and was afflicted with many ailments, including kidney, bronchitis and catarrh. Since using 6 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am like another man. In fact I think Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life." R. H. BISHOP, Box 490, Hammonton, N.J.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

OUR RING CURES RHEUMATISM.

100,000 sold in 1893. A free trial of these Rings is given. Write for particulars. Waren & Co., Hadlyme, Conn

AGENTS WANTED to sell Felting, Packing, Hose, etc. P. O. 1571, New York.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

THE ENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 5

ANARCHY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The tension in South Carolina has resulted in the inevitable bursting asunder of the srtands and the legitimate end of the TILLMAN experiment in State socialism is at hand. It furnishes an object lession whose value it would seem almost impossible to mistake. The unfortunate State which is suffering under this first logical and uncompromising affliction of Populist theories has gained not the millennium but murder, riot and civic revolt, and as both Governor and the citizens whom his system of espionage has driven to desperation seem determined to force the crisis, the fall of Populism in South Carolina may be attended by still further scenes of violence and bloodshed.

For what has already happened no one on earth is to blame except Tillman and his Populist supporters. He still asserts himself to be acting as a guardian of the new law. The fact is that his law and the methods he has taken to enforce it are an open, defiant infringment of the Constitution and of principles based on the Bill of Rights and Magna Charta itself. "The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, paper and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures." The facts that a Legislature permits or prescribes unreasonable searches does not render them any the less obnoxious, and in standing out for the inviolabilty of their homes the South Carolinians are on precisely the ground that all the farmers of these our Anglo-Saxon institutions have taken for their support since they first determined that they would not put up with either tyranny or monkey business. And every attempt, in whatever quarter, to interfere will private rights will always arouse resistance—and when the interference becomes inhuman and intolerable people will get down their guns.

When the first spark of trouble showed at Darlington some weeks ago attention was call to Tillman's threats, and it was pointed out that this sort of socialism was much the same as anarchy. The remark has been more than justified. We have the spectacle of sworn officers of the State conducting themselves and being hunted down like hired bravoes; we have the Goverment calling out the militia, which disbands rather than obey him; we have him attempting to seize the railroads and telegraph lines, which turn to him a callous front, and we have both sides arming for a struggle. Where is the government of South Carolina at this juncture? Certainly, when Populism is reduced to the threat, be a populist or I'll call out the military," it should be able to make good its words. It should at least establish itself as an armed despotism, for otherwise it will land in chaos, where Tillman finds himself.—Philad. *Times.*

HON. B. K. FOCHT of the Lewisburg *Saturday News*, received a hearty endorsement at the Union county Republican primaries, when his majority for Assembly was about one thousand, over his competitor, out of about fifteen hundred votes cast. Besides editing the ablest sheet in his section, he is a noted political worker, and is doomed for a position in the near future on the Republican State ticket.

THE nomination of Hastings may just as well be made by acclamation, as there is no necessity of even taking a ballot. He already has more than the required number of delegates, but they still keep on instructing for him.

D. F. Fortney Appointed.

D. F. Fortney has been appointed post-master at Bellefonte by President Cleveland. No more deserving Democrat could have been selected, his service to the party in the last twenty-five years has been of great value and unrewarded—no truer or more active Democrat is to be found in the state. The appointment meets general approval and Belletonte will have a first-class post-master.

Seriously Ill.

John H. Keller, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, took suddenly ill on Tuesday.

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic can almost invariably tell, by their feelings, when to expect an attack. If Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken as soon as these symptoms appear, they can ward off the disease. Such persons should always keep the Remedy at hand, ready for immediate use when needed. Two or three doses of it at the right time will save them much suffering. For sale by J. D. Murray.

SHERIFF'S SALES!

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21st, 1894.

at 1 o'clock P. M. the following real estate:

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 110 January Term 1894. Sci. Fasur Mortgage Anna T. Francine, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Albert P. Francine, deceased, vs. John T. Fowler. Description of Mortgaged Premises.

All those two tracts or parcels of land situate in the township of Taylor, in the County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, the one thereof, being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of William B. Addleman survey, on the line of Richard Downing, thence by Addleman—now or formerly Lyon, Shorb & Co., and Ridgway and Budd—at the corner of Isaac Webb, north fifty degrees east two hundred and thirteen perches, thence by Isaac Webb—now or formerly Ridgway & Budd—south fifty degrees east three hundred and twenty perches, thence south fifty degrees west two hundred and thirteen perches to the Richard Downing, thence by the Richard Downing—now or formerly John T. Fowler—north fifty degrees west three hundred and twenty perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and one hundred and twenty-three perches, and known as the "Abner Webb" tract, and being the same premises which W. M. Loyn et. al., by deed dated the 25th day of May, 1877, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in and for the said county of Centre, in Deed Book "M," No. 2, page 437, etc., granted and conveyed to John T. Fowler; thereon erected a large two story dwelling, large bank barn, wagon sheds, corn cribs, slaughter house, pig pens, blacksmith shop, large poultry house, tool house, carpenter shop, one extra barn for young cattle and sheep, four large hay sheds, and other outbuildings.

ALSO

The other thereof being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at hickory and corner of the Samuel Downing tract of land, thence by said tract of land south fifty degrees east four hundred and fifty perches to a white oak, thence north fifty degrees east one hundred and sixty-three perches to a walnut, thence north fifty degrees west four hundred and fifty perches to a pine, thence south fifty degrees west one hundred and sixty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-seven acres and seventy-four perches, and known as the "Richard Downing" tract, and being the same premises which George R. Shoenberger and wife, and John H. Shoenberger and wife, by deed dated the 27th day of June, 1873, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, in Deed Book "I," No. 2, page 398, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said John T. Fowler; thereon erected one large two story dwelling house, one pump house, one large bank barn, three large hay sheds, corn cribs and other outbuildings.

ALSO

No. 1. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine tree, thence north forty-six and one half (46 1-2) degrees west one hundred and eighty (180) perches to a post on plank road, thence along said plank road south fifty-five (55) degrees west one hundred and sixty-seven (167) perches to a post, thence along lands of John T. Fowler south forty-nine degrees (49) degrees east one hundred and seventy-six (176) perches to a post, thence north fifty-two (52) degrees east one hundred and fifty-seven (157) perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and seventy-three [173] acres and one hundred and twenty-three perches and allowance. Excepting and reserving out of said tract however lots numbers two (2), three [3], four (4), five [5], one hundred an forty (140) and one hundred and forty-one (141) in Buddville and also excepting and reserving the grounds and right of way conveyed to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company.

ALSO.

No. 2. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post in plank road a corner of Samuel Hoovers land, thence by Samuel Hoovers landand plank road north thirty-seven and one-half degrees east ninety-eight perches to post, thence north forty-eight and one-half degrees east seventy-five perches to post, thence by land in the name of Samuel Irvin south forty-eight degrees east one hundred and thirty-four perches to stones, thence south thirty-eight degrees east seventy-one perches to stones, thence by land of Samuel Hoover south fifty-two degrees west one hundred and sixty-six perches to a pine, thence by land of John T. Fowler, north forty-six and one-half degrees west one hundred and eighty perches to post the place of beginning. Containing two hundred acres and fifty-nine perches and allowance, more or less, excepting and reserving out of said tract lots number thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, fifty-six, fifty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety and ninety-one in Buddville. And also excepting and reserving the grounds and right of way conveyed to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company.

ALSO.

No. 3. Also all that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree on line of lands lately owned by J. S. Fink, deceased, thence south fifty-seven degrees, east one hundred and two perches to post, thence by lands of Samuel Hoover north thirty three degrees east one hundred and fifteen perches to pine, thence south fifty-seven degrees east eight perches to post, thence north 33 degrees east one hundred and fifteen perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of John Beckwith north fifty-seven degrees west one hundred and ten perches to a post, thence south thirty-three degrees west two hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning, containing about one hundred and forty-one acres and seven perches be the same more or less.

ALSO.

No. 4. All that certain tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Penna bounded and described as follows: Beginning on line of lands of J. S. Fink, deceased, forty-five perches distant (on a bearing of south fifty-seven degrees east) from the sugar tree named as the starting point of tract No. 4, thence south eighty-two degrees west twenty-five and five tenth perches to a post, thence nine degrees east five and eight tenth perches to post, thence south fifty-seven and one-half degrees east twenty-two perches to black oak, thence south forty one and one-half degrees east sixteen and three-tenth perches to a chestnut, thence south thirty-two and one-half degrees, east thirteen and six tenth perches to a pine stump, thence north twenty-eight degrees east thirty-one perches to a post, thence north fifty-seven degrees, west thirty two perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and eighty perches be the same more or less. Reserving ten acres and one hundred and thirth-five perches out of the last two described tracts heretofore sold to J. T. F. Beckwith.

ALSO.

No. 5. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a pine stump on public road, leading from plank road to intersecting mountain road corner of lands of John T. Fowler and heirs of Denis Reese, thence along lands of said heirs of Denis Reese south fifty-four and one-half degrees west twenty-five perches to post, thence along same south 39½ degrees east 81 2-10 perches to post, thence along same and public road aforesaid south 56 degrees east 74 perches to post, thence along land of Ridgway and Budd south 54 degrees west 63 7-10 perches to post, thence north 52 degrees, west 65 perches to post, thence south 48 degrees west one hundred and seventy five perches to post, thence along land of M. C. Walk north 21 deg. west 56 3-10 per. to post corner of land of Stewart & Lyon; thence along said land of Stewart & Lyon north 17 degrees west 17 perches to a post, thence north 82 1-2 degrees west 84 perches to post, thence along same north 33 ¼ deg w 84 per to post, thence along land of George Walk, Ridgway & Budd north 51 3-4 degrees east 83 perches to a post, thence by same north 14¼ deg east 31 per to post thence by same north 89 1-2 degrees east 104 perches to post, thence by same north 18 1-2 degrees, east 29 perches to post on public road aforesaid, corner of lands of John T. Fowler, thence south 54 degrees east 10 5-10 perches to a black oak, thence along same south 41¼ degrees east 16 3-10 perches to a chestnut, thence along same south 32¼ degrees east 13 6-10 perches to a pine stump, the place of beginning, containing 215 acres and 125 perches and allowance more or less.

ALSO.

No. 6. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of lands of John T. Fowler and M. C. Walk, thence along lands of said M. C. Walk north 21 degrees west 58 3-10 perches to post, thence north 48 degrees east 175 perches to post, thence along same south 52 degrees east 65 perches to post, thence along lands of Ridgway & Budd and John T. Fowler south 54 degrees west 199 perches to post the place of beginning, containing 74 acres and allowance more or less.

ALSO.

No. 7. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post cor. at public road and on line of land of John T. Fowler. Thence by land of said John T. Fowler south 53 degrees west 37 and 3-10 perches to stone corner; Thence north 46¾ degrees west 105 perches to a post; Thence by land of Stewart and Lyon north 53 degrees east 32 and 5-10 perches to a post at said public road. Thence by land of M. C. Walk south 48 degrees east 67 5-10 perches to a post. Thence south 50¼ degress east 38 and 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 22 acres and 46 perches. Less six acres sold to A. R. Price.

ALSO

No. 8. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in Taylor township Centre county. Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine tree, thence by a survey in the name of Wm, Wilson north 64 degrees east 334 perches to post: Thence by a survey in the name of Jno. McCammond south 26 degrees east 194¾ perchases to stones. Thence south 64 degrees west 334 perches to a post: Thence by a survey in the name of Jos. Welch north 26 degrees west 194¾ perches to pine the place of beginning: Containing 350 acres. The above described tract being surveyed in the name of John Lamb.

ALSO

No. 9. All that certain tract or piece of land situated in Taylor township in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows: Beginning at post thence south 66¼ east 133 rods to a post. Thence N. 41° E. 102 rods to a bush, thence N. 40° W. 100 rods to stones, thence 57 W. 150 rods to the place of beginning, containing 90 acres, 63 perches, net measure, being known as lot No. 19 on the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No 10. All that certain tract of land situated in said township of Taylor in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a birch, thence north 78 east 58 perches to stones thence north 65 degrees east 28 perches to stones, thence N. 33 E. 27 perches to stones, thence N. 40 W. 124 rods to stones thence S. 57 degrees W. 100 rods to stones thence S. 40 E. 100 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 75 acres 20 perches, being lot No. 13 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No. 11. All that lot of ground situated in said township of Taylor bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones N. 33 E. 62 rods to post thence N. 47 E. 40 rods to white oak. Thence north 40 degrees west 80 rods to stones, thence south 57° west 116 rods to stone, thence south 40° east 124 rods to the place of beginning, containing 73 acres and 13 perches, net measure being known as lot No. 17 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No. 12. All that lot of ground situated in said township of Taylor bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones thence N. 54 E. 95½ rods to stones, thence north 40° west 120 rods to stones, 50 W. 95 rods to stones, thence S. 40° east 110 rods to the place of beginning, containing 67 acres and 76 perches and being known as lot No. 14 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO

No 13 All that certain tract of la ndsituate in Taylor township in said county of Centre bounded and described as follows, beginning at stones thence N. 52 east 100 rods to stones thence north 40 west 103½ rods to stones thence south 50 west 100 rods to stone thence south 40 east 100 rods to the place of beginning, containing 63 acres and 89 perches net measure and being known as lot No. 11 in the Van Pool survey.

ALSO.

No. 14. All that certain tract of land situate in Taylor township county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a C. O., thence by land of Isaac Sharer, No. 87¾ west 60 rods to a post, thence by land of Sharer and Fleck south 34 west 80 rods to stones, thence by land of Fleck south 51¾ west 29-5 rods to post, thence south 57½ east 3-8 rods to W. O., thence south 56 east 40.5 perches to a post, thence north 34 east 62,3 rods to C. O., containing 26 acres and 37 perches net measure, No buildings.

ALSO.

No. 15. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in said Taylor township bounded and described as follows: Beginning at W. O., thence by Blowers land north 56 east 137.1 rods to post, thence by land now or late of C. Sharer south 14¼ east 75.7 rods to C. O., thence by same south 63 east 48-2, thence south 47, west 102 rods to stone, thence by land of John Shivery north 57½ west 150.7 rods to the place of beginning, containing 98 acres and 88 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No. 16. All that certain tract of land located in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows: North 44¾ east 102 rods to a post, thence south 34, west 59.5 rods to a stone, thence south 51½ west 29.5 rods to a post, thence north 57½ west 12 rods to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres 111 perches, net measure,

ALSO.

No. 17. All that certain tract of land situated in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a red oak bush, thence by land of C. Sharrer, No. 56 east 79 rods to stones by hickory, thence by same north 33 east 12 1 rods to post, thence by same south 78 east 20.5 rods to a post, thence by land of Daniel Moore, south 6, west 84.4 rods to dogwood, thence by land of C. Sharrer north 85½ west 58 rods to pitch pine, thence by same north 41 degrees, west 39 rods to the place of beginning containing 31 acres net measure.

ALSO.

No. 18 All that certain tract of landlocated in said township of Taylor, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a red oak bush, thence by land owned by C. Sharrer south 41 east 41 rods to a pitch pine, thence by same south 85¼ east 57.2 rods to a dogwood, thence south 50¾ east 16.2 rods to a chestnut, thence by land of Isaac Sharrer, south 39 west 40 rods to a post, thence south 34 west 21.5 rods to a post thence north 63 west 49 2 rods to C. O., thence north 14¾ west 79.6 rods to a post, thence north 66 east 5.7 rods to the place of beginning containing 25 acres and 97 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No, 19, All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situated in Liberty township, Centre county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence south 55 degrees, west 11.5 perches to the edge of the east bank of Marsh Creek, thence along the left bank of said Marsh Creek a south easterly and north easterly direction, following the courses and distances of said creek almost twenty-three perches to a post, thence north twenty-five degrees west fifteen and one-half perches to the place of beginning containing almost one hundred and forty-three perches more or less. No buildings.

ALSO,

No. 20. All that certain tract or piece of land located in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence along lands of John T. Fowler south 66¾ degrees west 15 rods to a hemlock, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol, north 87 degrees west 61 perches to stones, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol south 27¾ west 41 perches to a hickory, thence along land of Joseph Bechtol south 67¾ west 11 perches to stones, thence along lands of Joseph Bechtol north 26 degrees west 80 perches to a post, thence along public road north 57¼ east 17 rods to a post, thence along said road south 71¼ east 30 rods to a post, thence along said road north 83¾ east 42 rods to a post, thence along said road south 30 degrees east 13 perches to a post, thence along said road south 58¾ east 18 perches to a post, thence along said road south 46¾ east 13 perches to a post, thence along said road south 87¼ east 16 rods to a post, thence along said road south 70 east 14 perches to place of beginning containing 24 acres and 70 perches, net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No 21. Also all that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Henry Sharrer and Isaac Sharrer, on the east by lands of Clement Beckwith and Susan Woodal on the south by land of Jacob Van Pool and Isaac Moore, and on the west by lands of Henry Sharrer. Containing one hundred and thirty-six acres more or less thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, spring house, and other outbuildings. Being known as the Christ Shorer farm.

ALSO.

No. 22. All that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence along mountain road north 27 east 59 6 to a post, thence along land of John T. Fowler south 53¾ west 54.5 rods to stones, thence along same south 39 east 26.6 rods to the place of beglonng, containing 84 perches, net measure.

ALSO.

No 23 All that certain tract of land located in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by lands of John T. Fowler, north 58¾ east 101 rods to stone, thence south 39 east 26.6 rods to stone, thence along mountain road south 27¾ west 59.6 rods to stones, thence south 32 degrees west 8 rods to stone, thence south 19½ west 27.5 rods to stones, thence south 28 west 25 rods to stones, thence south 35 west 4 rods to stones, thence by land of John T. Fowler north 59 west 76.6 rods to stones the place of beginning, containing 32 acres and 149 perches net measure. No buildings.

ALSO.

No 24 Those four lots of ground located in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in said village of Buddville, each being 64 feet in width, fronting on Main Avenue and extending back 166 feet to Plummer's alley

On lot No. 4 is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable.

ALSO.

No 25 Those two certain lots of ground situated in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace, in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots Nos. 140 and 141, each lot being 60 feet wide, fronting on Railroad street and extending back 53 feet to Thompson street on lot No. 140 there is a two-story frame dwelling house. No buildings on lot No. 141.

ALSO.

No. 26 All those four certain lots of ground situated in the village of Buddville at Hannah Furnace, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as lots Nos. 38, 39, 40, and 41, each lot having 64 feet fronting on Main Avenue and extending back 166 feet to Penn alley. On lot No. 40 there is a two story frame dwelling house.

ALSO.

No. 27. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, known as the Ames & Shaffer tract, containing one hundred and fifty acres.

ALSO.

No. 28 All that portion of a certain tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Joseph Downing, which lies in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Blair county line, thence along the old plank road north 61 east about 40 perches, thence along same north 51 east 12 perches, thence along same north 45½ east 10 perches, thence by same north 39½ east 30 perches, thence along same north 51 east 27½ perches, thence by land of William Lyon and Company in right of Samuel Downing south 46¾ east 154.5 perches to stones, thence by land of the Huntingdon Furnace Company south 53 west to the Blair county line, thence along said Blair county line north 64 1-2 west crossing the B. E. V. R. R. to an elm tree, thence by said line east to the place of beginning containing 82 acres and 23 perches.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John T. Fowler.

ALSO

All that messuage or town lot known and designated as lot No. 26 in Wm. P. Fisher's third extension of Unionville borough. Bounded on the north by Apple street, on the west by lot No. 27, and on the east by an alley, being 60 feet by 120 feet.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John C. Rumberger.

ALSO

All that messuage or dwelling house and lot of land thereto belonging situate, lying and being in the borough of Howard, county and state aforesaid, described as follows: Beginning at a post on Walnut street, thence by lots of Moore and Weber south 43 degrees west 18¾ feet to a stone, thence by land of said John McElwaine south 55 east 63.4 feet to a stone, thence by land or lot of Christopher Schenck north 54 degrees east 18¼ feet to a post on Walnut street, thence along said street north 55 degrees west 63.4 feet to the place of beginning, containing one-fourth of an acre, net measure, the same being a part of a larger tract, the title of which became vested in the said party of the first part, by a Deed of conveyance from James Gordon and Mary his wife, dated the 27th of June, 1865, which being recorded in the office for recording in the office for recording of Deeds in the County of Centre, Deed Book F No. 2, Page 242.

Seized, taken an execution and to be sold as the property of T. J. Moore and Jacob C. Smith.

ALSO

All the two following described messuages or tracts of land situate in the township of Ferguson, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: One tract thereof beginning at a post on line of land of Jacob Neidigh, and being also a corner lot No. 10 now owned by James Snyder, William Gardner, thence by same, south 56 degrees west 95 perches to post, thence by same, north 28¾ degrees west 82 perches to post, thence by land of Shorb Stewart & Co., north 59¾ degrees east 49 perches to corner of lot of Daniel Stoner, thence south 28¾ degrees east 10 perches to post, thence north 59¾ degrees east 40 perches to line of land of Jacob Neidigh, thence by same, south 32¾ degrees east 66 perches to the place of beginning, containing 42 acres and 154 perches net measure.

ALSO

The other tract thereof, adjoining the above described tract, and beginning at a post, corner of lot No. 23, sold to James and Charles Smith, and lot No. 10, sold to Abraham Pifer and Benjamin Fahr, now owned and occupied by William Gardner, and James Snyder, thence by same lot and lots No. 11 and 12 sold to Alfred Hoy and Samuel Sharer respectively south 56 degrees west 102¾ perches to post, thence by lot No. 25 sold to George Custeborder, north 34 degrees, west 180 perches to post, on land of Shorb Stewart & Co. in right of John Baker, thence by same, north 56 degrees, east 119 perches, thence by same south 28¾ degrees east, 98 perches to post, thence by said lot No. 23, being the first above described land herein conveyed and recited above, south 26 degrees, east 84 perches to the beginning, containing 124 acres and 94 perches net measure, and marked to the plan of lots of land of Shorb Stewart & Co. as lot No. 24.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David W. Shivery.

ALSO.

A tract of land situate in Union township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of H. W. Hoover and George Hoover, east by lands of George L. Peters, Henry W. Hoover and Patterson Holt, on the south by Alexander Edmiston and lands late of Joseph Green and on the west by lands of Thomas Parsons containing 125 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry W. Hoover, et, al.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Taylor, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pine tree, thence north 46 1-2 degrees west 180 perches to post at plank road, thence along said plank road south 55 degrees west 167 perches to post, thence along land of John T. Fowler south 49 degrees east 176 perches to post, thence north 52 degrees east 157 perches to the place of beginning, containing 175 acres and 123 perches and allowance, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, in the warrantee name of William Mahaffey, bounded on the north and east by lands of James L. DeLong, on the south by lands of Joseph Bechdel, and on the west by lands of John T. Fowler, containing 39 acres more or less. No improvements.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by lands of Joseph Bechdel, on the west by land of Joseph Bechdel, on the north by land of William Singer's estate, and on the east by lands of John T. Fowler, containing 37 acres more or less. No improvements.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John T. Fowler.

ALSO

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Patton township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; Bounded on the north by land of C. H. Kephart; on the east by public road; on the south by public road; and on the west by land of Daniel Stine, containing one acre, be the same more or less. Having thereon erected a small dwelling house and outbuildings.

ALSO

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Patton township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by land of C. H. Kephart; on the east by public road; on the south by public road and on the west by land of Daniel Stine, containing one acre, be the same more or less. Having thereon erected a small dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Enoch Hugg.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by Church street, on the east by an alley, on the south by land of Mrs. F. O. Bairfoot, on the west by land of Jerry Miller, containing one lot, or quarter of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a double two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, boundrd and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north and east by lands of Dr. W. A. Jacobs, on the south by lands of Frank Arney, on the west by Water street, containing one half acre, more or less. Thereon erected a one and one-half story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tenement, messuage or tract of land lying and situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by lot of William Floray, on the east by an alley, on the south by John Fleck's lot, on the west by Pennsylvania avenue, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less. No buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Wolf.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, being on the south side of Bishop street, and being 1-2 of lot No. 76 in the general plot or plan of the said borough of Bellefonte, bounded on the north by Bishop street, on the south by Logan street, on the east by Harris lot, and on the west by lot formerly of John Cox. Thereon erected two houses, one a two-story frame dwelling house, the other a one and one-half story dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Cherry alley in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a point on Cherry alley, thence northwardly along the lauds of John L. Sides, formerly James D. Rimer heirs, 90 feet to an alley, thence westwardly along said alley and parallel with Bishop street fifty feet, thence southwardly 90 feet and parallel with Ridge street, thence eastwardly fifty feet to the place of beginning, being a lot fronting fifty feet on Cherry alley and extending back 90 feet to an alley. Thereon erected a stable,

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner, thence along land of John Curry north 51 degrees, east 23 perches to stones, thence along land of M. Daley, south 81 degrees west 22 pe ches to stone, thence along same south 70 degrees, north 15 perches to stone, thence by same north 10 degrees west 42 perches to post, thence south 51 degrees west 40 perches to stone, thence along same south 10° east 35 per to post thence by other lands of John Curry north 35 degrees east 5 perches to stone, thence by same north 7 degrees east 46 perches to stone, thence south 39 degrees east 8 perches to the place of beginning containing 9 acres and 70 perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on township road, thence north 30 degrees, east 54 perches to stone, thence north 13 degrees west 24 perches to stone, thence along land of Joseph Eckley, south 77 degrees north 20 perches, thence north 5 degrees east 58 perches to post, thence south 83 degrees west 49 3-10 perches to a pine, thence north 32 degrees west 18 perches to a post thence 12 degrees west 60 perches to a post, thence south 57 degrees west 58 perches to a stone, thence along lands of William Resides, south 39 degrees east 105 perches to hickory, thence by same south 10 degrees east 69 perches to a white pine, thence along township road south 79 degrees east 32 perches to place of beginning, containing 54 acres 31 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two story log house, stable, and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hickory thence by land of Joel Hancock, south 47 degrees north 142 perches to stone, thence north 41 degrees west 257 perches to corner, thence north 57 degrees east 143 perches to corner, thence south 41 degrees east 232 perches to the place of beginning, containing 216 acres and 34 perches. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Curry.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage and tenement and tract or piece of ground situated in the village of Centre Hall Pa., in the township of Potter, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post on Church street, in said village, thence north by land of Peter Neff, about 320 feet to land of Xavier Gfreer thence east along said land about 216 feet to a post, thence south by said land, and land of G. Strohmeyer, about 320 feet to said Church street, thence west along said street about 216 feet to place of beginning, thereon erected a two story double frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. W. McCormick, Administrator, of J. K. Miller, dec'd.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

JOHN P. CONDO,
Sheriff, Bellefonte, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Registers office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday the 25th day of April, A. D., 1894, for allowance and confirmation,

1 The first and final account of W. L. Hicks, Executor of etc., of Sarah J Beck, late of Taylor township, deceased.

2 The account of William Decker, administrator of etc., of Margaret Decker, late of Walker township, deceased.

3 The account of Wm. B. Mingle, administrator of etc., of Clara Tobias, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.

4 The final account of Wm. Irwin, Ezecutor of etc., of H. Elizabeth Holmes, late of Marion township, deceased.

5 The final account of Wm. Irwin Executor of etc., of Mary Holmes, late of Marion township, deceased.

6 The first and final account of C. W. White Administrator of etc., of John White, late of Howard township, deceased.

7 The first and final account of W. H. Musser, Guardian of Fannie B. Gregg, minor child of Theo. Gregg, late of Boggs township, deceased.

8 The first and final account of Nancy Sankey, Administratrix of &c., of Jeremiah Sankey, late of Philipsburg boro., deceased.

9 The first and partial account of Henry Walkey, Administrator of etc., of Samuel Walkey, late of Walker township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of John W. Beckwith, administrator of &c., of Leah Herdsman, late of Houtzdale, decd.

11 The first and final account of John Williams, Administrator of etc., of Jesse Williams late of Huston township, deceased.

12 The first and final account of Annie M. Tibbens, Administratrix of etc., of Michael Tibbens, late of Gregg township, deceased.

13. The account of M. C. Weaver, guardian of Jennie W., Minnie T., and John H. Eckenroth, minor children of Henry Eckenroth, late of Spring township, dec'd.

14. The account of Rachael Lannen, administratrix of, &c., of John Lannen, late of Union township, dec'd.

15. The first and partial account of Catherine P. Brew, administratrix of, &c., of S. A. Brew, late of Bellefonce boro, dec'd.

16. First and final account of M. L. Rishel administrator of &c., of Sarah Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

17. First and final account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of. &c., of Catherine Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

18. First and final account of M. L. Rishel, administrator of, &c., of Eve Dashem, late of Potter township, dec'd.

19. First and final account of John Pemberton, administrator of, &c., of Maggie F. Pemberton, late of College township, dec'd.

20. The account of Jacob Emerick, administrator of, &c., of Christina Krader, late of Penn township, dec'd.

21. The first and final account of John McGhee, administrator of, &c., of Samuel P. Bechdol, late of Liberty township, dec'd.

22. The first and final account of A. A. Dale, Trustee to sell real estate of Lucy Ann Eckley, late of Huston township, dec'd.

23. The first and final account of J. J. Tressler and J. S. Dauberman, administrators of, &c of Sarah Tressler, late of College twp., dec'd.

24. The first and final account of John Dale, administrator d. b. n. t. a. of, &c., of Martin Houser, late of Harris (now College) township, dec'd.

25. The first and final account of W. P. Fisher, executor of, &c., of Albina Hicklen, late of Union township, dec'd.

G. W. RUMBERGER,
Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon Thos. F. Riley and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and commence on the 4th Monday of April, and the 23rd day of April, 1894, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1894 and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independenc of the United States.

JNO. P. CONDO,
Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of William Bradford. dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. F. BRADFORD, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.
march1-6t

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.
ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.
mar22-4m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTamentary on the estate of Michael Ulrich, dec'd, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for sett

TRIAL LIST.

List of Civil Cases up for Trial at Second Week of Court.

Following is the trial list for the second week of court, beginning Monday, April 30th.

Franklin Reese vs. Thomas Reese, et al.

James W. Kimpert vs. M. G. Brown

Jacob Garbrick vs. David Harter.

Thompson Huston Motor Co. vs. R. A. Jackson, et al.

M. G. Brown vs. A. E. Meyers and J. H. Ross.

Wm. C. Sheesley vs. J. R. Wolfe.

Joseph Hall, et ux., vs. Hannah Elliott.

B. E. & N. V. Pike & R. R. Co. vs. Centre co.

Bfte. & Phg. Turnpike Co. vs. Centre Co.

James E. Solt vs. Boro of Bellefonte.

Isaac W. Raven vs. Millheim Turnpike Co.

Calista A. Miller vs. Daniel Garman.

Isaac Stover vs. Cen. R. R. Co. of Pa.

John P. Rockey vs. Cen. R. R. Co. of Pa.

H. J. Garbrick vs. Cen, R. R. Co. of Pa.

M. C. Gephart vs. Union Central Life Ins. Co.

Less ons on Hard Times

After all it is the hard times that bring out the real merit of men and methods. Flush times and easy profits in business never make the best men, nor the most prosperous communities. Hard times teach self denial and retrenchment, close attention to details and careful selections of the best possible methods. Less is wasted; goods are bought and sold for more nearly their intrinsic value; speculation is discouraged and honest efforts fostered. Lessons learned by unpleasant necessity in hard times will produce prosperity in the long run. The pinching experience is hard to bear while it lasts, but it will, as the old saying goes, "feel better after it gets done hurting."

In the face of difficulties, manhood comes to the front, and the country is the gainer in the end.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Wm. E. Spangler and Mirian Irene Palmer, both of Potters Mills.

J. A. Finkbinder and Carrie Mechtly, both of Bellefonte.

Peter Devlin and Maggie Burns, both of Snow Shoe.

Thomas White and Amy Clark, both of Philipsburg.

Boyd Hunter, of Axe Mann, and Sallie C. Jackson, of Lemont.

John Spisah and Feketa Barbala, both of Munson.

Charles H. Meyer and Mary A. Boal both of Centre Hall.

Died at Pleasant Gap.

The death of Mrs. Sarah DeArmitt occurred at her home at Pleasant Gap, on Monday, March 27. Her age was sixty years. She was a member of the M. E. church at Pleasant Gap. The funeral took place on Friday at 10.30 o'clock. In the absence of her regular pastor, Rev. G. P. Sarvis conducted the funeral services.

It is, to say the least, wrong for anybody to go to church or public meeting, and disturb the preacher or orator by coughing. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once.

—You can buy an eight-day clock in walnut, at $3.75, and in oak at $4.00. Warranted good time keepers, at G. W. Bushmans, Jeweler. mar29-2t

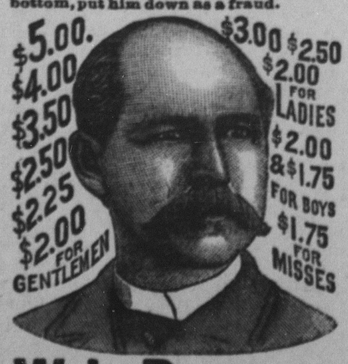
—Lewins, Bellefonte, has aqmost experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nocotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas Shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below.

Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Wm. Peale, Spring Mills.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

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PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

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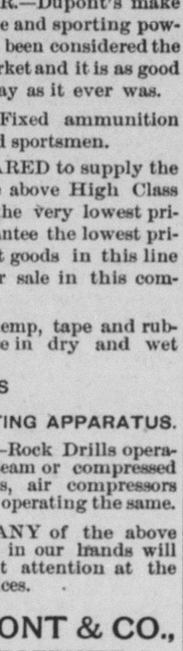
The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.



Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Is still at the front! You can rely on it! It never fails to perform a cure!

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold by all dealers for 25c

Don't be misled. If a dealer offers you some other "just as good," insist on getting the old reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. No imitations are as good.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all dealers.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a very severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To our great surprise she began to improve after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of C. J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.
This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap04tf

Fruit culture is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in the U. S., have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Rochester, N. Y., for their terms. mr3m

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Your Spring and Summer Trade in Clothing, not because it is us, but because we know and can prove to you that our Prices and Goods when compared with others--

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GIVE US A CALL AND WE WILL PLEASE YOU.

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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods are now in, consisting of Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, the finest selections of Dress Goods ever displayed in this valley, Boots and Shoes, etc. These goods are first-class, and everything of this seasons production. We are offering all our goods at low prices and are

AT OUR OLD TRICKS!

That of selling the best of everything in our store at prices that dont suit our competitors, but please the buyers immensely.

HARPER & KREAMER, - CENTRE HALL.

We are offering most valuable and useful Premiums. Did you get a Card? Ask for one.

I AM NOW A **MAN!**

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"I was troubled with emissions and varicocele, and had been sexually weak for seven years. During the last four years I tried every remedy that was sold and got no relief for any of my troubles until I took CALTHOS—it cured and restored me and I am now a man." (I select from one of thousands of letters received by us.)

We will send you the marvelous French preparation CALTHOS *free*, by sealed mail, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will

STOP All Discharges and Emissions,
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Use it & pay if satisfied.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr99

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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Non-pull-out

A WATCH CASE OPENER SENT FREE.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect December 31, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7.20 p. m., Washington at 8.37 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Ralston and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 11.05 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Moutandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P M.	A M.		A M	P M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10 20 a m, 5.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 119 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

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Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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TROPICAL FRUITS.

HOW THEY ARE HANDLED DURING SHIPMENT.

Bananas Require the Most Careful Treatment -- Methods of Packing the Various Fruits.

Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bunches of bananas are sold in this city every year, and though St. Louis consumes the bulk of these, a great deal is shipped to points between here and San Francisco. The big warehouses in which this fruit is stored and brought to maturity before selling and shipping are located along North Third street. A ramble among these brings out many interesting points, not only about the methods employed in handling and ripening bananas, but a deal of other tropical fruit.

Bananas for the St. Louis market come from points in British Honduras, Jamaica and the islands of the Southern Atlantic Ocean. Port Limon, Boco del Foro, Port Antonio, Araranca and the Blue Fields of Nicaragua are the greatest producers.

The bananas grow on great plantations, and as they are cut are carried on the backs and heads of natives to the big vessels which are engaged in the business of transporting tropical fruits to the United States. The fruit is green when loaded into the hull of the vessel, and care must be taken, not only in loading the cargo in the vessel's hold, but also in preventing by the use of ventilation, any sweating process that would arise if the hold were allowed to grow warm.

In this green state the fruit intended for St. Louis and points on the Mississippi is loaded on boats or cars at Mobile and near New Orleans. From the landing stages where the boats arrive, or from the freight sheds, it is hauled in huge express wagons to the warehouses already mentioned, and in front of these any fine day when a cargo of bananas is being received the scenes are truly interesting.

As the big trucks, loaded with their precious freight, pull up before the doors hundreds of Italian peddlers, ragged urchins and negro women scramble for such of the fruit as, having ripened on the bunches, may fall to the sidewalks, and the scenes that follow the scuffle are amusing in the extreme.

Now that the fruit has arrived safely at its destination it requires even more of an outlay of watchfulness and experience to prepare it suitably for the market. The bunches are carried to long, dark rooms where steam pipes or gas stoves keep the temperature at different degrees of heat, varying from 50 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The finer formed bunches, bearing the larger class of fruit, are hung on the bottom racks, while the smaller sized go to the top, because the heat rises and concentrates along the ceilings of these rooms, thereby giving greater force to the small fruit, which ripens more slowly than the larger sort.

The orders that come in for bananas usually state the stage of ripeness in which the buyer desires the fruit shipped to him. The packing must be done very carefully as it is without doubt the most tender of all tropical fruits to handle.

First, the bunches are placed in big paper bags and these are then dipped into cases lined with straw or salt hay as a still further protection against the changes of temperature. In this packing they are easily shipped to the most distant points in the country.

Aspinwall was at one time the greatest port for the shipment of this fruit to the United States, but since the Pacific Fruit Transportation Company ceased operating their line of steamers, this business has fallen away altogether.

Oranges of every sort—navel, tangerine and grape fruit—are plentiful in these great stock-rooms, and the supply is usually drawn from Florida, although California is called upon at times. Of the Florida fruit the best comes from Citra, Leesburg, Orange Bend on Indian river, Tampa, Gainesville, Emerald Island and points in the south and southeast of the State. Tangerines and grape-fruit — kid-glove oranges, as they are termed by the fruit dealers—are comparatively new in this market and are little known, though in the Far South the cooks use them in delightful salads, marmalade and cake dressings or puddings. They are higher grade in flesh, flavor and price than the Florida oranges, and are usually packed more carefully in their wooden cases. The long gray Spanish moss that was formerly used in packing is done away with by paper, tinsel and tissue sheets.

A few lemons are received from the Pacific Slope, but the greater portion are imported from points along the Mediterranean Sea, and especially from Sicily. Figs are received in bags from Arabia, and these are the coarser sort. Finer, larger figs are sent from many points in the Far East and are beautifully laid one upon another, with alternate layers of their own leaves, and packed in wooden cases.

Almena and Malaga in Spain furnish the finest varieties of white grapes and raisins. The grapes are shipped in half-barrels, packed in cork dust; the raisins in fine boxes, whose covers are elaborately colored lithographs of Spanish vineyard scenes, or of dark-eyed sons of sunny Spain making love to some fair senorita on the shady slope of a vine-covered hill.

Dates, always in sacks made of plaited "vegetable palm," are received from Arabia and Turkey, and this quality is known as the Fard date, for it is much heavier and darker in color than the Golden date, which comes only from Persia.—[St. Louis Republic.

LILIES OF THE VALLEY.

How Florists Protract Their Season of Blooming.

There is an interesting and curious trade between Germany and this country in the lily of the valley. Many thousands of those lily "pips," as they are called, the roots, each with a single tight-wrapped bud, are imported at this season earlier and later. As the habit of the plant is well known, and it may be counted upon to flower in from nineteen to twenty-two days after the pip has been planted in sand and placed in a forcing house, the importers commonly make their contracts in advance with florists, and order in accordance with these contracts. The pips come over in the holds of the great steamers, twenty-five bunched together, tied with a vegetable fibre and wrapped in moss. They are thus delivered to the florists, and then transfered to the forcing house. In five or six weeks from the time when the meaningless looking pips have left their native German soil the exquisite spray of drooping white bells, and the sheaf of green leaves is adorning the jacket of some young woman as she trips down Broadway.

When the pips are first planted in sand they must be placed over steam pipes for the sake of the bottom heat, and kept continuously in a high temperature until the blossom is pretty well advanced. They are then removed from the pipes in order that the time of blooming may be prolonged. They are ordinarily planted in rough, shallow pine boxes, and spray after spray is clipped off as it is needed for bouquets, or roots and all are transferred in clumps for potting. The plants in the original pine boxes are much less attractive than the blossom when made into a bouquet.

Many thousands of these lilies are cultivated in the open air. They may be set out just as they arrive from Germany at almost any time of year, and they resist frost with perfect hardiness. The out-door lilies bloom in the spring, and continue the season for the florists after the crop of the forcing houses has been exhausted. When these out door bloomers are exhausted, the florists have another resource in reserve. Thousands of lily pips, on arriving from Germany, are at once placed in cold storage, and kept there at a low temperature for weeks or perhaps for months. The development of the plants is thus arrested, and some weeks before the time when the out-door bloomers will have been exhausted, part of the pips on cold storage are brought forth and either forced indoors or permitted to develop normally in the open air. In this way the season is further extended.

Florists find that the lily of the valley is most difficult to manage for autumn flowering. The period of development is then at least twenty days, and the flowers are upon the whole less satisfactory than in winter and spring.

Beautiful as the flower is it is not expensive. The pips may be bought at retail in November at from 30 to 40 cents per dozen, or about $1.50 per hundred. The price to the importers is far below this, and the rate to florists is such that there is a handsome profit in the plants when the cut flowers retail as low as five cents per spray. As each pip produces only one set of blossoms and the percentage of loss is reasonably uniform, florists know pretty well what to count on in forcing the lily of the valley.—[New York Sun.

Ostrich Farming in Texas.

The idea of establishing an ostrich farm on St. Joseph's Island is receiving a good deal of attention, and many prominent men are interesting themselves in the subject. Prof. Attwater has investigated, and believes it quite feasible. The country has a climate very similar to that part of California where it is followed, and where it has proved wonderfully profitable.

The fitting up of a farm, purchase of the land and birds, would cost a considerable sum, but there is, it seems, no reason why it should not return handsome profits by the investment. Correspondence with a number of wealthy Californians is now going on and a company will likely be formed and a farm established in the near future. R. H. Wood, the principal land owner of the island, offers every inducement and will aid in every way he can. It is more than probable that in a few years ostrich farming will be added to our other industries.—[Arkansas Pass Beacon.

Long Distance Firing.

A series of tests was recently made at Shoeburyness for the purpose of investigating the conditions attending firing at very long ranges. The weight of the gun used was twenty-two tons, and that of the projectile 380 pounds, which, fired with a charge of 270 pounds, gave a muzzle velocity of 2,360 foot-seconds. The elevation of the first round was 40 degrees. The projectile fell at a range of about 21,000 yards, or nearly twelve miles. A shot at 45 degrees elevation gave a range of 21,600 yards, or about 12.4 miles. The projectiles remained in the air about 66.4 seconds, and its trajectory reached a height of 17,000 feet, or about 2,000 feet higher than the summit of Mt. Blanc.—[New York Telegram.

CURIOUS COINS.

SPECIMENS PRESERVED IN THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Some of Them of Vast Antiquity-The Pet Eagle of the Mint-Queer Things for Money.

The wonderful collection of coins at the United States Mint in Philadelphia has been made at a cost to the government hardly more than nominal. It was begun in 1838, says the Washington Star, but previously a custom had been established of preserving what are termed "master coins"—that is to say, the first pieces of new issues. Such "proof pieces" are always made with unusual care, and retain the beauty which is so quickly marred in circulation. Thus the numismatic cabinet had already a nucleus, which exhibited the history and development of American coinage up to that date. Since then the series of proof pieces has been added to and kept complete, while Congress has supplied money for purchasing foreign coins. In 1839 $1,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and since then $300 a year has been given.

Of course, such small sums would not go very far, but other means have been adopted for adding to and enriching the collection. A good many coins have been secured by exchange, while thousands of valuable ones have been obtained for merely their bullion value by keeping a watch on the foreign money of all sorts sent into the mint for melting. In such money every now and then a rare and interesting piece turns up and is rescued from destruction. United States consuls abroad, missionaries and other citizens have presented numerous coins to Uncle Sam for this collection.

One of the most interesting of the coins is an oval plate of gold four inches long. It is the "oban" of Japan and is worth $75. It has a smooth and polished surface, into which an inscription is burned with chemicals. Formerly it was the law that anybody who took a gold oban out of Japan should be punished with death, supposing the crime to be intentional; if it were accidental, the offender was to be imprisoned for life. Recently Japan has adopted the American system of coinage.

One trouble that embarrasses the financial problem in the land of the mikado is that the ordinary working people in that country have no pockets. Without pockets, what is one going to do with coins? To carry one's ready cash in one's mouth is not always convenient, particularly at meal time, though many persons are satisfied to use that receptacle on ordinary occasions as a portemonnaie. In Japan the difficulty was got over formerly by making the coins with square holes in the centre, through which it was easy to pass a string, thus rendering it practicable to carry them about in the shape of a necklace. The absence of perforations in the modern Japanese currency has given rise to so much popular discontent that a new copper piece worth nearly a cent is now being struck for the benefit of the masses.

The Chinese claim that they have had coined money for more than 4,000 years. Many of their coins are supposed to have magical properties and to operate as charms for the protection of the possessor against fever and the devil. It is on this account that when a Chinaman dies a small piece of money is placed in his mouth. The same custom was followed in ancient Rome, but the coin was intended to pay the passage of the defunct across the waters of the river Styx. Some of the Chinese coins used as charms are covered with mystical characters and symbolic animals. The Chinese have money of porcelain also. The coin of the least value in the world is Japanese, 7,000 being required to make $1.

Not less curious are the Siamese coins. Some of them are known as "bullet money," being merely lumps of silver and gold hammered into a rudely spherical shape, with characters stamped on them. They bear as a device the sacred white elephant. In Burmah the peacock is a sacred animal, and for that reason it appears on some of the coins from that country. A very extraordinary Burmese piece of money is an ordinary gravel stone inclosed in a circlet of brass.

There is one small case in the cabinet which contains only one solitary coin. An inscription says that the piece was "struck in the Philadelphia mint at least 2,000 years ago." The mint in which it was stamped, however, was not in the Quaker City, but in the city of Attalus Philadelphus, Asia Minor, from which William Penn took the name for the town of "brotherly love." There are also some specimens of the gold shell money—made out of gold beaten into the shape of shells by African natives, who supplied Portugese slave traders with slaves. These were worth about $1 apiece, and forty of them would buy a slave. They were called "spondylus macutus," and it is alleged that from this term came the word "spondulics," meaning money.

A relic in the cabinet is a superb American eagle, stuffed and inclosed in a glass case. Its portrait has been preserved on the silver dollars of 1836, 1838 and 1839, and on the niokel cents of 1856. The bird's name was Peter, and he lived at the mint six years. He was known as the "mint bird," and flew about the city as he chose, nobody interfering with him. He alway returned before the building was closed. One day he perched on a fly-wheel and getting caught in the machinrey, was killed.

The first coins issued by the United States were half dimes of silver, struck in 1792, in which year the mint was established by act of Congress. The first gold eagles made were turned out in 1795.

So late as 1825 the crime of embezzling any of the coins struck at the mint, or any of the metals brought thither to be coined, by any of the officers of the establishment was punishable by death. The same penalty was attached to the offense of debasing any of the coins issued. In the weighing room of this institution $1,500,000,000 worth of gold has been weighed. Formerly the silver used by the mint was mostly obtained from South America and Mexico, but now the supply comes from Colorado and elsewhere in the West. The copper is derived mainly from the mines of Lake Superior, and the finest is from Minnesota. Most of the nickel is dug in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

The primitive method of coining money was by casting the pieces in sand, the design being afterward imprinted upon it by means of a hammer and punch. In mediæval times the process adopted was that of hammering metel into sheets of the desired thickness, cutting the planchets out with shears, and then stamping them by hand. The first steam coining press was invented in 1833.

In various ages almost everything has been used as money—soap in Mexico, sugar in the West Indies, codfish in Newfoundland, bullets in Massachusetts, logwood in Campeachy, tobacco in the early settlements of Virginia, salt in Abyssinia, bricks of tea in Tartary, silk in China, nails in Scotland, lead in Burmah, platinum in Russia, iron in Sparta, and tin in ancient Britain. The oldest coins now extant were made 800 B. C. It is asserted that no head of human being was ever stamped on a coin until the effigy of Alexander the Great was thus used. He was so anxious as to how people of the future should consider his physical beauty that he would permit only three artists during his reign to make his portrait.

HOW AN AX IS MADE.

The Processes It Undergoes in Its Evolutions.

On entering the main workshop, the first step in the operation which is seen is the formation of the ax-head without the blade. The glowing flat iron bars are withdrawn from the furnace and are taken to a powerful and somewhat complicated machine which performs upon them four distinct operations, shaping the metal to form the upper and lower part of the ax, then the eye, and finally doubling the piece over so that the whole can be welded together. Next the iron is put in a powerful natural gas furnace and heated to a white heat. Taken out it goes under a tilt hammer and is welded in a second. This done, one blow from the "drop" and the poll of the ax is completed and firmly welded. Two crews of men are doing this class of work, and each crew can make 1,500 axes per day.

When the axe leaves the drop there is some superfluous metal still adhering to the edges and forming what is technically known as a "fin." To get rid of the fin the ax is again heated in a furnace and then taken in hand by a sawyer, who trims the ends and edges. The operator has a glass in front of him to protect his eyes from the sparks which fly off by the hundreds as the hot metal is pressed against the rapidly revolving saw. The iron part of the ax is now complete. The steel for the blade, after being heated, is cut by machinery and shaped. It is then ready for the welding department. A groove is cut into the edge of the iron, the steel of the blade inserted, and the whole firmly welded by machine hammers. Next comes the operation of tempering. The steel portion of the ax is heated by being inserted in pots of molten lead, the blade only being immersed. It is then cooled by dipping in water and goes to the hands of the inspector. An ax is subject to rigid tests before it is pronounced perfect. The steel must be of the required temper, the weight of all axes of the same size must be uniform, all must be ground alike, and in various other ways conform to an established standard. The inspector who tests the quality of the steel does so by hammering the blade and striking the edge to ascertain whether it be too brittle or not. An ax that breaks during the tests is thrown aside to be made over.

Before the material of the ax is in the proper shape it has been heated five times, including the tempering process, and the ax, when completed, has passed through the hands of about forty workmen, each of whom has done something toward perfecting it. After passing inspection the axes go to the grinding department, and from that to the polishers, who finish them upon emery wheels.—[Philadelphia Record.

A SINGULAR disease is epidemic in Southwestern Ohio and Southeastern Indiana. It appears to be a fever of the glands of the body, and is extremely annoying. The disease appears to be contagious, and it is a singular fact that the patient improves after a sharp wind blows. Those afflicted are compelled to take to their beds.

MISSOURI has a most remarkable phenomenon in Ray York, eleven years old, whose eloquent preaching has been stirring up the dry bones during a revival at Warrensburg, in that State. Ray preaches in knee breeches.

A GENEROUS SACRIFICE.

A New York Doctor Gives His Blood For a Patient.

The layman's invariable test of surgery is implied in his question, "Did the patient get well?" If the answer is negative, he doesn't care for the operation. The doctor's views are not so prejudiced. He knows surgery when he sees it, and recognizes the merit of it, when it has merit, without regard to idiosyncrasies of the patient. When the doctor says that the operation was entirely successful, but the patient died, the layman usually says nothing, but looks despondent. But even a layman can understand the success of that operation the other day at the Long Island College Hospital, whereby the blood of Dr. Franklin Kemp was run into the veins of Kate Pomphrey. Kate Pomphrey had been found almost asphyxiated with gas, and was dying. Dr. Kemp, the house surgeon at the hospital, proposed to try transfusion of blood, and offered to contribute the blood. The operation was done before two hundred students in the operating-room of the hospital, and though mischances delayed its success and a lot of good blood was wasted, through the efforts of two surgeons, and largely through Dr. Kemp's own pluck and persistence, it was presently made to work right, and for five minutes blood did run through a tube out of his veins and into hers. The effect was immediate. The woman, who had been black in the face and very near death, revived at once, and though she died twenty-four hours later of other complications (Bright's disease), it remains clear that her life was saved for the time being by Dr. Kemp's loan of a share of his own abundant vitality.

Dr. Kemp's prompt and generous benevolence is highly praised, and rightly; nevertheless, I think that far more than most of us realize it runs in human blood to shed itself for humanity when the occasion calls. I suspect that there is a little parcel of heroism put up with almost every new soul, wich survives the crowding of ordinary petty selfishness, and is rarely eliminated altogether, except by years of calculating porcinity. It is strong stuff, and curiously capable of sudden expansion, so that as long as any of it is left, there is always a risk that it will swell out all in an unexpected moment, crowd calculation to the wall, and boss the job in hand.—[Harper's Weekly.

A Queer Florida Sink Hole.

Hernando County abounds in the beautiful and curious in nature. One of the most attractive curiosities is the Devil's Punch Bowl. Why a punch bowl, or why the peculiar property of his Satanic Majesty, or why there should be a so-called pulpit in it, tradition has forgotton to keep a record. All that one knows is that it is called the Devil's Punch Bowl.

A drive of a little over three miles over hard roads, a turn into the dense primeval forest, and suddenly on top of a grand elevation surrounded by a magnificent hammock timber, the Punch Bowl is at your feet.

There are several ways to reach the bottom of the bowl. The most expeditious is to let loose and roll down, but that is rather undignified. Once down its depths, its size is forcibly impressed on the mind, for what you took to be saplings and stones develop into magnolia and wahoo trees measuring five and six feet in circumference, and the stones that looked so handy from the brink become boulders of a very respectable size. It is hard to estimate the area of the bowl, but between one and two acres will probably approximate its size at the top, while the bottom is about one-fourth of this size and is from sixty to seventy feet below, the topmost boughs of the trees barely reaching the level of the surrounding ground. Its steep sides are draped with beautiful ferns, mosses and vines, and dotted all over with violets, modestly hiding away with the delicate maidenhair fern under the protecting leaves of the palmettos and vines. Looking up the sides of the steep slope the picture left on the mind is one of surpassing beauty, and it is hard for the stranger to realize that the scene is in Florida.—[Brookville News-Register.

What Smoke Consists Of.

Smoke consists of minute particles of solid or liquid matter suspended in the air, and its color depends partly upon the chemical constituents of such particles, but also largely upon their size. Exact experiment has shown that as the size of minute particles suspended in air is gradually increased they rise to colors varying from sky blue down through the whole range of the spectral scale. This is the cause of sunset and sunrise colors in the sky. Its effects can be traced in the case of the two kinds of tobacco smoke modified by the murky tints of the carbonaceous products. The smoke given off from the heated surface of the burning tobacco in the bowl of the pipe consists of matter, all of which has been highly heated and very fully oxidized and decomposed. It consists mainly of exceedingly small solid particles, exhibiting by virtue of their smallness a bluish color. On the other hand, that smoke which has been drawn through the tobacco into the mouth of the smoker carries with it a relatively larger quantity of water and hydrocarbon, which are condensed upon the solid particles above mentioned. The relatively large size of such particles explains the well-known grayish color of the smoke which issues from the mouth of the smoker.—

ESKIMO WEAPONS.

Expert Use of Them by the Natives of the Far North.

To the interesting collection of curios gathered by Capts. Edwards and McDermott, United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, during the last few years, have lately been added a number of weapons used by the Eskimos in the hunt and chase, and other articles and relics, presented by various persons in the Northwest and British Columbia.

The Eskimos' weapons were presented to the inspectors by the widow of the late Capt. John M. Olsen of Astoria, Master of the sealer Polar Bear, in accordance with a request which he expressed before his death. The most interesting of these curios is a spear with a poisoned arrow head, which is the most effective of all the weapons used by the inhabitants of the "land of the midnight sun." The spear entire is about five feet long. It is made of wood, mounted with bone, in which are finely carved all the fantastic designs characteristic of the Eskimos in this line of work. The arrow is made in three pieces, two parts wood, and the third, which is the head, of bone dipped in poison. The three pieces are held together by a leather thong, but with a slight movement of the hand these can be disengaged, leaving the head, when it strikes the animal, curved in its body in such manner that it is impossible to disengage it without cutting the skin.

When the weapon is used on whale, seal, or other water animal a floater, made of the bladder of a seal, is attached to the end of the spear, so that the hunter may trace its course and locate his game. The Eskimos have a peculiar way of "shooting" this weapon. The hunter holds in his right hand, high above his head, a short stick, or "gun," with a notch near the top, where the end of the spear fits snugly. Taking aim at his game, he moves his right hand swiftly forward, propelling the spear with lightning speed, and invariably with unerring aim at the mark. Instances have been recorded where a hunter brought down his game at fifty yards, and one or two Alaska story tellers, who have no fear of being discredited by the rising generation, say that animals have been slain at 100 yards' distance. But all agree that the average Eskimo is a marksman who never fails to hit his mark, and who, when so disposed, always provides plenty for his family with his primitive weapons. Sometimes to this spear is attached a rope of leather, one end of which is securely fastened to the hunter's arm, so that he may keep hold of his game. But this is only done on short-distance shots.

A weapon used in hunting birds is a tripod-shaped spear. This is thrown in the same manner as the poisoned spear. The hunter sneaks within distance of his covey of ptarmigan or other birds, and lets fly his weapon. If he be lucky, three birds are the reward of his skill; if not, one or two. The inspectors have weapons of the above kinds of several sizes, but all used for the same purpose.

Among the other articles are a belt and a pair of leggings finely ornamented with beads, made and worn by the Eskimos, and which they sell to curio seekers for $25; also, a water bag, made of sealskin, a lariat, and several varieties of the well-known harpoon.

Next to the weapons, the skull of a Palouse Indian woman commands attention, for several reasons. The principal one is because her skull is shaped wholly unlike that of the common Palouse, and it is thought that she was a person of high degree—probably a princess, or at least a woman of high birth. From the earliest time in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant—who is still in existence—the Palouse Indians have continued the habit of their forefathers of flattening the rear part of the cranium of their female children of low birth. This was done so that they might be distinguished from the high-born natives. This woman had a full back head, but a low and retreating forehead.—[Oregonian.

Knew the Apple.

A man of about sixty years of age went into a store on Main street Wednesday afternoon and stood by the stove warming himself and listening to the conversation of the men present. Happening to glance at a barrel of apples by the counter, he took one up and bit it. He stopped, looked at the apple, and then stopped reflectively. After taking another taste of the apple, he broke out: "Say, I'd almost be willing to bet a dollar that I can tell where this apple grew. There is only one tree on earth that has the flavor that apple has, and it grew back of the house where I first lived when I was married and set up for myself. Say, now, didn't that apple grow in Bowdoinham? I know full well it did." The clerk told him that a man from that town brought them in, and the stranger said: "I have not been down there in ten years, yes, fifteen, but I remember this bitter-sweet apple tree, and the apples here taste as they did twenty years ago.—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Scientific Discoveries.

A scientist has discovered that people eat more in cold than in warm weather. He may have also observed that they wear more clothing in winter than in summer, and that they maintain fires more constantly. Science is constantly making discoveries, but it sometimes overlooks very common phenomena.—[St. Paul Globe.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Easter in Greenwood."

TEXT: "*And the field of Hebron, which was in Machpelah, which was before Mamre, the field, and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure unto Abraham.*"—Genesis xxiii., 17, 18.

Here is the first cemetery ever laid out. Machpelah was its name. It was an arborescent beauty, where the wound of death was bandaged with foliage. Abraham, a rich man, not being able to bribe the king of terrors, proposes here, as far as possible, to cover up the ravages. He had no doubt previously noticed this region, and now that Sarah, his wife, had died—that remarkable person who, at ninety years of age, had born to her the son Isaac, and who now, after she had reached 127 years, had expired—Abraham is negotiating for a family plot for her last slumber.

Ephron owned this real estate, and after, in mock sympathy for Abraham, refusing to take anything for it, now sticks on a big price—400 shekels of silver. The cemetery lot is paid for, and the transfer made in the presence of witnesses in a public place, for there were no deeds and no halls of record in those early times. Then in a cavern of limestone rock Abraham put Sarah, and a few years after himself followed, and then Isaac and Rebekah, and then Jacob and Leah. Embowered, picturesque and memorable Machpelah! That "God's acre" dedicated by Abraham has been the mother of innumerable mortuary observances. The necropolis of every civilized land has vied with its metropolis.

The most beautiful hills of Europe outside the great cities are covered with obelisk and funeral vase and arched gateways and columns and parterres in honor of the inhumated. The Appian way of Rome was bordered by sepulchral commemorations. For this purpose Pisa has its arcades of marble sculptured into excellent bas-reliefs and the features of dear faces that have vanished. Genoa has its terraces cut into tombs, and Constantinople covers with cyprus the silent habitations, and Paris has its Pere la Chaise, on whose heights rest Balzac and David and Marshal Ney and Cuvier and La Place and Moliere and a mighty group of warriors and poets and painters and musicians. In all foreign nations utmost genius on all sides is expended in the work of interment, mummification and incineration.

Our own country consents to be second to none in respect to the lifeless body. Every city and town and neighborhood of an intelligence or virtue has not many miles away its sacred inclosure, where affection has engaged sculptor's chisel and florist's spade and artificer in metals. Our own city has shown its religion as well as its art in the manner which it holds the memory of those who have passed forever away by its Cypress Hills, and its Evergreens, and its Calvary and Holy Cross and Friends' cemeteries.

All the world knows of our Greenwood, with now about 270,000 inhabitants sleeping among the hills that overlook the sea, and by lakes embosomed in an Eden of flowers, our American Westminster abbey, an Acropolis of mortuary architecture, at Pantheon of mighty ones ascended, elegies in stone, Iliads in marble, whole generations in peace waiting for other generations to join them. No dormitory of breathless sleepers in all the world has so many mighty dead.

Among the preachers of the Gospel, Bethune and Thomas De Witt and Bishop Janes and Tyng and Abeel, the missionary, and Beecher and Buddington, and McClintock and Inskip, and Bangs and Chapin, and Noah Schenck and Samuel Hanson Cox. Among musicians, the renowned Gottschalk and the holy Thomas Hastings. Among philanthropists, Peter Cooper and Isaac T. Hopper, and Lucretia Mott and Isabella Graham, and Henry Bergh, the apostle of mercy to the brute creation. Among the litterati, the Carys—Alice and Phœbe—James K. Paulding and John G. Saxe. Among journalists, Bennett and Raymond and Greeley. Among scientists, Ormsby. Mitchell, warrior as well as astronomer and lovingly called by his soldiers "Old Stars;" Professor Proctor and the Drapers—splendid men, as I well know, one of them my teacher, the other my classmate.

Among inventors Elias Howe, who through the sewing machine did more to alleviate the toils of womanhood than any man that ever lived, and Professor Morse, who gave us magnetic telegraphy, the former doing his work with the needle, the latter with the thunderbolt. Among physicians and surgeons Joseph C. Hutchinson and Marion Sims and Dr. Valentine Mott, with the following epitaph, which he ordered cut in honor of Christian religion: "My implicit faith and hope is in a merciful Redeemer, who is the resurrection and the life. Amen and Amen." This is our American Machpelah, as sacred to us as the Machpelah in Canaan, of which Jacob uttered that pastoral poem in one verse: "There they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah, his wife, and there I buried Leah."

At this Easter service I ask and answer what may seem a novel question, but it will be found, before I get through, a practical and useful and tremendous question. What will resurrection day do for the cemeteries? First, I remark, it will be their supernal beautification. At certain seasons it is customary in all lands to strew flowers over the mounds of the departed. It may have been suggested by the fact that Christ's tomb was in a garden. And when I say garden I do not mean a garden of these latitudes. The late frosts of spring and the early frosts of autumn are so near each other that there are only a few months of flowers in the field. All the flowers we see to-day had to be petted and coaxed and put under shelter, or they would not have bloomed at all. They are the children of the conservatories. But at this season and through the most of the year the Holy Land is all ablush with floral opulence.

You find all the royal family of flowers there, some that you suppose indigenous to the far north and others indigenous to the far south—the daisy and hyacinth, crocus and anemone, tulip and water lily, geranium and ranunculus, mignonette and sweet marjoram. In the college at Beirut you may see Dr. Post's collection of about 1800 kinds of Holy Land flowers, while among trees are the oaks of frozen climes, and the tamarisk of the tropics, walnut and willow, ivy and hawthorn, ash and elder, pine and sycamore. If such floral and botanical beauties are the wild growths of the field, think of what a garden must be in Palestine! And in such a garden Jesus Christ slept after, on the soldier's spears, His last drop of blood had coagulated. And then see how appropriate that all our cemeteries should be floralized and tree shaded. In June Greenwood is Brooklyn's garden.

"Well, then," you say, "how can you make out that the resurrection day will beautify the cemeteries? Will it not leave them a plowed up ground? On that day there will be an earthquake, and will not this split the polished Aberdeen granite as well as the plain slab that can afford but two words—'Our Mary' or 'Our Charley?'" Well, I will tell you how resurrection day will beautify all the cemeteries. It will be by bringing up the faces that were to us once, and in our memories are to us now, more beautiful than any calla lily, and the forms that are to us more graceful than any willow by the waters. Can you think of anything more beautiful than the reappearance of those from whom we have been parted? I do not care which way the tree falls in the blast of the judgment hurricane, or if the plowshare that day shall turn under the last rose leaf and the last china aster, if out of the broken sod shall come the bodies of our loved ones not damaged, but irradiated.

The idea of the resurrection gets easier to understand as I hear the phonograph unroll some voice that talked into it a year ago, just before our friend's decease. You touch the lever, and then come forth the very tones, the very song of the person that breathed into it once, but is now departed. If a man can do that, cannot Almighty God, without half trying, return the voice of your departed? And if he can return the voice, why not the lips, and the tongue, and the throat that fashioned the voice? And if the lips, and the tongue, and the throat, why not the brain that suggested the words? And if the brain, why not the nerves, of which the brain is the headquarters? And if he can return the nerves, why not the muscles, which are less ingenious? And if the muscles, why not the bones, that are less wonderful? And if the voice, and the brain, and the muscles, and the bones, why not the entire body? If man can do the phonograph, God can do the resurrection.

Will it be the same body that in the last day shall be reanimated? Yes, but infinitely improved. Our bodies change every seven years, and yet in one sense it is the same body. On my wrist and the second finger of my right hand there is a scar. I made that at twelve years of age, when, disgusted at the presence of two warts, I took a redhot iron and burned them off and burned them out. Since then my body has changed at least a half dozen times, but those scars prove it is the same body.

We never lose our identity. If God can and does sometimes rebuild a man five, six, ten times in this world, is it mysterious that He can rebuild him once more and that in the resurrection? If He can do it ten times, I think He can do it eleven times. Then look at the seventeen year locusts. For seventeen years gone, at the end of seventeen years they appear, and by rubbing the hind leg against the wing make that rattle at which all the husbandmen and vine dressers tremble as the insectile host takes up the march of devastation. Resurrection every seventeen years—a wonderful fact!

Another consideration makes the idea of resurrection easier. God made Adam. He was not fashioned after any model. There had never been a human organism, and so there was nothing to copy. At the first attempt God made a perfect man. He made him out of the dust of the earth. If out of ordinary dust of the earth and without a model God could make a perfect man, surely out of the extraordinary dust of mortal body and with millions of models God can make each one of us a perfect being in the resurrection. Surely the last undertaking would not be greater than the first. See the gospel algebra. Ordinary dust minus a model equals a perfect man. Extraordinary dust and plus a model equals a resurrection body. Mysteries about it? Oh, yes. That is one reason why I believe it. It would not be much of a God who could do things only as far as I can understand. Mysteries? Oh, yes. But no more about the resurrection of your body than about its present existence.

I will explain to you the last mystery of the resurrection and make it as plain to you as that two and two make four if you will tell me how your mind, which is entirely independent of your body, can act upon your body so that at your will your eyes open, or your foot walks, or your hand is extended. So I find nothing in the Bible statement concerning the resurrection that staggers me for a moment. All doubts clear from my mind. I say that the cemeteries, however beautiful now, will be more beautiful when the bodies of our loved ones come up in the morning of the resurrection.

They will come in improved condition. They will come up rested. The most of them lay down at the last very tired. How often you have heard them say, "I am so tired!" The fact is, it is a tired world. If I should go through this audience and go round the world, I could not find a person in any style of life ignorant of the sensation of fatigue.

I do not believe there are fifty persons in this audience who are not tired. Your head is tired, or your back is tired, or your foot is tired, or your brain is tired, or your nerves are tired. Long journeying or business application or bereavement or sickness has put on you heavy weights. So the vast majority of those who went out of this world went out fatigued. About the poorest place to rest in is this world. Its atmosphere, its surroundings and even its hilarities are exhausting. So God stops our earthly life and mercifully closes the eyes, and more especially gives quiescence to the lung and heart, that have not had ten minutes' rest from the first respiration and the first beat.

If a drummer boy were compelled in the army to beat his drum for twenty-four hours without stopping, his officer would be courtmartialed for cruelty. If the drummer boy should be commanded to beat his drum for a week without ceasing, day and night, he would die in attempting it. But under your vestment is a poor heart that began its drumbeat for the march of life thirty or forty or sixty or eighty years ago, and it has had no furlough by day or night, and whether in conscious or comatose state it went right on, for if it had stopped seven seconds your life would have closed. And your heart will keep going until some time after your spirit has flown, for the auscultator says that after the last expiration of lung and the last throb of pulse, and after the spirit is released, the heart keeps on beating for a time. What a mercy, then, it is that the grave is the place where that wondrous machinery of ventricle and artery can halt!

Under the healthful chemistry of the soil all the wear and tear of nerve and muscle and bone will be subtracted, and that bath of good fresh clean soil will wash off the last ache, and then some of the same style of dust out of which the body of Adam was constructed may be infused into the resurrection body. How can the bodies of the human race, which have had no replenishment from the dust since the time of Adam in paradise, get any recuperation from the storehouse from which he was constructed without our going back into the dust? That original life giving material having been added to the body as it once was, and all the defects left behind, what a body will be the resurrection body! And will not hundreds of thousands of such appearing above the Gowanus heights make Greenwood more beautiful than any June morning after a shower? The dust of the earth being the original material for the fashioning of the first human being, we have to go back to the same place to get a perfect body.

Factories are apt to be rough places, and those who toil in them have their garments grimy and their hands smutched. But who cares for that when they turn out for us beautiful musical instruments or exquisite upholstery? What though the grave is a rough place—it is a resurrection body manufactory, and from it shall come the radiant and resplendant forms of our friends on the brightest morning the world ever saw. You put into a factory cotton, and it comes out apparel. You put into a factory lumber and lead, and they come out pianos and organs. And so in the factory of the grave you put in pneumonias and consumptions, and they come out health. You put in groans, and they come out hallelujahs. For us, on the final day, the most attractive places will not be the parks, or the gardens, or the palaces, but the cemeteries.

We are not told in what season that day will come. If it should be winter, those who come up will be more lustrous than the snow that covered them. If in the autumn, those who come up will be more gorgeous than the woods after the frosts had pencilled them. If in the spring, the bloom on which they tread will be dull compared with the rubicund of their cheeks. Oh, the perfect resurrection body! Almost everybody has some defective spot in his physical constitution—a dull ear, or a dim eye, or a rheumatic foot, or a neuralgic brow, or a twisted muscle, or a weak side, or an inflamed tonsil, or some point at which the east wind or a season of overwork assaults him.

But the resurrection body shall be without one weak spot, and all that the doctors and nurses and apothecaries of earth will thereafter have to do will be to rest without interruption after the broken nights of their earthly existence. Not only will that day be the beautification of well kept cemeteries, but some of the graveyards that have been neglected and been the pasture ground for cattle and roosting place for swine will for the first time have attractiveness given them.

It was a shame that in that place ungrateful generations planted no trees and twisted no garlands, and sculptured no marble for their Christian ancestry. But on the day of which I speak the resurrected shall make the place of their feet glorious. From under the shadow of the church where they slumbered among nettles and mullein stalks and thistles and slabs aslant, they shall arise with a glory that shall flush the windows of the village church, and by the bell tower that used to call them to worship, and above the old spire beside which their prayers formerly ascended. What triumphal procession never did for a street, what an oratorio never did for an academy, what an orator never did for a brilliant auditory, what obelisk never did for a king, resurrection morn will do for all the cemeteries.

This Easter tells us that in Christ's resurrection our resurrection, if we are His, and the resurrection of all the pious dead, is assured, for He was "the first fruits of them that slept." Renan says He did not rise, but 580 witnesses, sixty of them Christ's enemies, say He did rise, for they saw Him after He had. If He did not rise, how did sixty armed soldiers let Him get away? Surely sixty living soldiers ought to be able to keep one dead man. Blessed be God! He did get away.

After His resurrection Mary Magdalene saw Him. Cleopas saw Him. Ten disciples in an upper room at Jerusalem saw Him. On a mountain the eleven saw Him. Five hundred at once saw Him. Professor Ernest Renan, who did not see Him, will excuse us for taking the testimony of the 580 who did see Him. Yes, yes, He got away. And that makes me sure that our departed loved ones and we ourselves shall get away. Freed Himself from the shackles of clod He is not going to leave us and ours in the lurch.

There will be no doorknob on the inside of our family sepulcher, for we cannot come out of ourselves, but there is a doorknob on the outside, and that Jesus shall lay hold of, and, opening, will say: "Good morning! You have slept long enough! Arise! Arise!" And then what flutter of wings, and what flashing of rekindled eyes, and what gladsome rushing across the family lot, with cries of: "Father, is that you?" "Mother, is that you?" "My darling, is that you?" "How you all have changed! The cough gone, the croup gone, the consumption gone, the paralysis gone, the weariness gone. Come, let us ascend together! The older ones first, the younger ones next! Quick, now, get into line! The skyward procession has already started! Steer now by that embankment of cloud for the nearest gate!"

And, as we ascend, on one side the earth gets smaller until it is no larger than a mountain, and smaller until it is no larger than a ship, and smaller until it is no larger than a wheel, and smaller until it is no larger than a speck.

Farewell, dissolving earth! But on the other side, as we rise, heaven at first appears no larger than your hand. And nearer it looks like a chariot, and nearer it looks like a throne, and nearer it looks like a star, and nearer it looks like a sun, and nearer it looks like a universe. Hail, scepters that shall always wave! Hail, anthems that shall always roll! Hail, companionships, never again to part! That is what resurrection day will do for all the cemeteries and graveyards from the Mashpelah that was opened by Father Abraham in Hebron to the Machpelah yesterday consecrated. And that makes Lady Huntington's immortal rhythm most apposite:

When Thou, my righteous Judge, shalt come
To take Thy ransomed people home,
Say! I among them stand?
Shall such a worthless worm as I,
Who sometimes am afraid to die,
Be found at Thy right hand?

Among Thy saints let me be found,
Whene'er the archangel's triumph shall sound
To see Thy smiling face.
Then loud as I can strong I'll sing
While heaven's redeeming mercy ring
With shouts of sovereign grace.

An Eccentric Physician.

Professor Zakharin, of Moscow, who attended the Czar during his recent serious illness, is almost as well known in Russia for his eccentricities as for his eminence as a physician. The British Medical Journal states that when he is called to attend to a patient special arrangements must be made in the house; all dogs must be kept out of the way, all clocks must be stopped, all doors must be thrown wide open. The professor on entering begins a process of gradual undressing, leaving his furs in the hall, his overcoat in the next room, his goloshes in the third, etc. He insists on perfect silence on the part of the afflicted relatives, except in reply to his questions, when their speech must be literally "Yes" and "Nay." He has a theory which he expresses in the maxim "Take a rest before you are tired," and accordingly he sits down every eight or ten steps. His demeanor towards doctors with whom he happens to be unacquainted makes him greatly feared by them, and some eight years ago a kind of public agitation was got up in opposition to him in which many hundreds of doctors took part. Resolutions were passed and addresses were presented, and echoes of the gathering storm made themselves heard in the press. These manifestations of feeling were speedily repressed in a way characteristic of Russia. The then General-Governor of Moscow, Prince Dolgorukoff, sent for the editor of the medical journal in which the addresses were printed and told him that if he published a word more about Zakharin he would have to leave Moscow in twenty-four hours' time. His eccentricities, however, cease at the bedside of his patient; there he is courteous and considerate, most painstaking and minute in his examination, and very thorough in his treatment. So successful has he been in his profession that he is believed to be worth some $2,500,000.

New Method of Producing Pictures.

Art students in this city are devoting a good bit of attention to a new method of producing pictures. The giant fungus that is found growing from the sides of trees is gathered and allowed to dry and then the yellowish growth that covers it is scraped away. This leaves the face of the fungus covered with an ivorylike substance that cuts cleanly under a graver.

A design is sketched on this face of the fungus and cut through it. The deeper the cutting is made the darker the color of the heart exposed, and this variation in tone lends the artist the degree of light and shade essential to make a picture.

The results gained in this class of art work remind one of the first cuttings in the process of cameo making. After the picture is finished the fungus is mounted in silver or plush and the effect is beautiful.

Portraiture seems to be the most popular subject for this sort of work. —St. Louis Republic.

London has about one hundred and seventy-eight rainy days in a year.

Economy

requires that in all receipts calling for baking powder, **Royal Baking Powder** shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

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An Example in Nature.

A little girl living on 61st street, in Chicago, who has great taste for drawing, was exhibiting one of her pictures to a lady visitor the other day when the visitor asked if the little girl in the picture was standing up.

"No, she's laying down," said the artist.

"You shouldn't say laying," interposed her mamma. "Say lying."

After a moment's reflection: "Well, hens lay, mamma, and I should think a little girl could do anything a chicken could."

Counting the Hairs.

A German physiologist, who devoted himself with great patience to the counting of the hairs on different heads to ascertain the average number on a human head, found that taking four heads of hair of equal weight, the number of hairs according to color, was as follows: Red, 90,000; black, 103,000; brown, 109,000; fair, 140,000.

Perfumes.

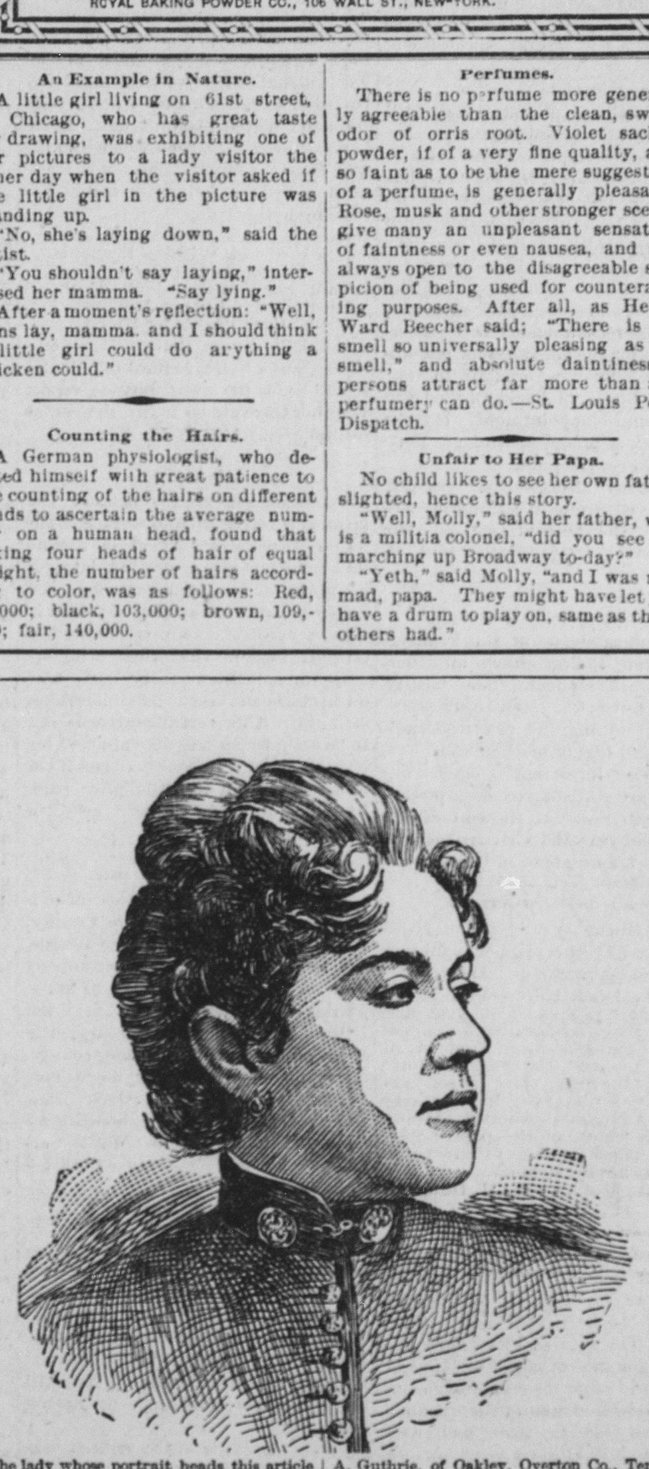
There is no perfume more generally agreeable than the clean, sweet odor of orris root. Violet sachet powder, if of a very fine quality, and so faint as to be the mere suggestion of a perfume, is generally pleasant. Rose, musk and other stronger scents give many an unpleasant sensation of faintness or even nausea, and are always open to the disagreeable suspicion of being used for counteracting purposes. After all, as Henry Ward Beecher said; "There is no smell so universally pleasing as no smell," and absolute daintiness of persons attract far more than any perfumery can do.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Unfair to Her Papa.

No child likes to see her own father slighted, hence this story.

"Well, Molly," said her father, who is a militia colonel, "did you see me marching up Broadway to-day?"

"Yeth," said Molly, "and I was real mad, papa. They might have let you have a drum to play on, same as those others had."



The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Mary F. Covell, of Scotland, Bon Homme Co., S. Dak. She writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was sick two years with 'falling of the womb' and leucorrhœa previous to taking your medicines. I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and was entirely cured of both in six months; it is four years this month, since I was entirely well of both those diseases and have never had any signs of their appearance since and I am satisfied the 'Favorite Prescription' saved my life, for I could hardly walk around when I commenced taking that medicine and I think it is a God's blessing to me that I took it.

I was pronounced incurable by the best doctors here in the West. I gave up all hopes and made up my mind that I was to be taken away from my husband and baby of two years old. I was sick all of the time—could not eat anything at all. In one week, after beginning the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' my stomach was so much better that I could eat anything; I could see that I was gaining all over, and my husband then went and got me six bottles; I took three of them and my stomach did not bother me any more.

We sent to you and got the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and found my case described just as I was: we did what the book told us, in every way; in one month's time I could see I was much better than I had been; we still kept on just as the book told us, and in three months I stopped taking medicine, and to-day, I can proudly say I am a well women, yes, am well, strong and healthy.

When I began to take your medicine my face was poor and eyes looked dead. I could not enjoy myself anywhere, I was tired and sick all the time. I could hardly do my house-work, but now I do that and tend a big garden, help my husband and take in sewing."

The following will prove interesting to feeble women generally, and especially so to those about to become mothers. Mrs. Dora A. Guthrie, of Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn., writes: "I never can thank you enough for what your treatment has done for me; I am stronger now than I have been for six years. When I began your treatment I was not able to do anything. I could not stand on my feet long enough to wash my dishes without suffering almost death; now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine to take before confinement that can be found; or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last and she is the healthiest we have. I recommend your medicines to all of my neighbors and especially 'Favorite Prescription' to all women who are suffering. Have induced several to try it, and it has proved good for them." Yours truly,

Dora A. Guthrie

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions and irregularities, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness of the ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects *in any condition of the system*. For morning sickness or nausea, due to pregnancy, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use will prove very beneficial.

Dr. Pierce's Book, "Woman and Her Diseases," (168 pages, illustrated), giving successful means of home treatment, can be had (*sealed in plain envelope*) by enclosing 10 cts., in one cent stamps, to pay postage, to the Doctor, at his address, as given at the beginning of this article.

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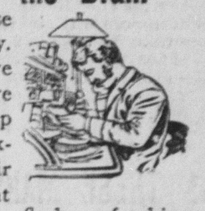
Driving the Brain



at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APR. 5.

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PERSONAL.

——Johnny Allen, of Tusseyville, always jolly, gave us a call.

——John Slack has moved from Tusseyville to Potters Mills.

——W. P. Breon moves from near Madisonburg to Spring Mills.

——C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, was a visitor in town Wednesday.

——Prof. W. P. Hosterman, of Penn Hall gave our sanctum a call on Saturday.

——Simon Harper and family visited friends at Boalsburg and Lemont last week.

——'Squire M. L. Rishell, of Farmers Mills, was in Centre Hall on Wednesday.

——William W. Bible moves from Potters Mills to Mrs. Geiss' farm near Linden Hall.

——Miss Carrie Tibbens, of Farmers Mills, was a pleasant caller at the REPORTER office.

——Rev. M. C. Rishell, of Mehaffey, Pa., spent several days with friends in this vicinity.

——Mr. William Goheen, of Boalsburg, was in Centre Hall on a business trip Tuesday.

——E. M. Huyett is still somewhat under the weather, though he is able to be out and around.

——Mrs. Margaret Rishell, of Mount Union, spent several days visiting friends in Centre Hall.

——Miss Laura Runkle left on Tuesday morning's train for a visit to friends in Lock Haven.

——Mrs. Vance McCormick, of Montandon, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reesman.

——Wes Henney has moved back into his property on Church street, lately occupied by W. W. Boob.

——Mr. James Shires, of Johnstown, came in on Monday to attend the funeral of his father, at Potters Mills.

——Der Bill Waver, fun der Union, hot uns en call gewe, un sogt er het en gute fendu g'hat; der Bill is immer in gut umer.

——Mrs. Amanda Roberts, of Pittsburg, arrived in Centre Hall this week on a visit to her brother, John Krumbine.

——R. D. Musser and John F. Breon, two of Gregg township's practical farmers gave our office a call. Always glad to see them.

——Mr. Daniel Wion, one of the most respected farmers of near Bellefonte, gave us a pleasant call, looking the picture of health.

——Mrs. Margaret Harper, who has been spending a week with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Boal, returned to her home at Tyrone Friday last.

——Alf. Krape is moving from his house near the station to the property lately occupied by Rev. Baskerville, and will become a boro citizen.

——S. D. Gettig, Esq., and Wm. Runkle, two of Centre county's rising young attornies, were in Centre Hall on Monday taking depositions in the Shutt divorce suit. The proceedings were held in 'Squire Boal's office.

——Mrs. Martha Farner, of Centre Hill, and Mrs. Jonas Bible, of Potters Mills, two estimable ladies, called at the REPORTER office on Tuesday. The ladies say they could not get along without the weekly visits of the REPORTER into their homes.

DEATH AT POTTERS MILLS.

Mr. John Shires a Respected Gentleman Passes Away.

Potter township has lost one of its oldest and best known citizens, in the death of John Shires, which occurred at his home at Potter's Mills, early on Monday morning, 2nd, aged 82 years, 8 months and 20 days. Mr. Shires had been ill for some time. He was a respected citizen and led a Christian life.

Mr. Shires had been in failing health for some months, and owing to advanced age was unable to withstand the ravages of the disease.

He was a widower his wife having died several years ago. It was but a few months ago that a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Shirk, died at his home.

He was the father of several children, they are, Michael Shires, of Spring Mills; Mrs. Charley Bollinger, of Altoona; James, of Johnstown; Peter, at Sunbury, and Emory Shires, living at home with his father.

The funeral which took place on Wednesday morning from his late residence, was largely attended. Rev. Illingsworth, of the Methodist church, of which deceased was a member, officiated at the services. Interment was made in the cemetery at Sprucetown.

The Bellefonte Postoffice.

The Bellefonte postoffice fight still hangs fire and no appointment has been made by the President. Governor Curtin's protege, Dr. Dobbins, has been dropped and the Governor's influence has been turned towards John Noll. The leaders at Bellefonte have made repeated trips to Washington for their respective candidates, and the fight is hot and strong. Congressman Kribbs has recommended D. F. Fortney, esq., for the appointment but other strong influences brought to bear upon the President, has compelled him to postpone his appointment. It looks very much at present as though Fortney would get the plum.

Wednesday afternoon a dispatch was received from Washington, announcing the appointment by the president of Fortney for the post office.

Changes at State College.

The new catalogue of the Pennsylvania State College shows an attendance of 312 students. The faculty numbers forty-two. New courses are offered in mining and electrical engineering and higher mathematics.

The most important changes announced are abolishment of the preparatory department at the end of the next school year and a charge of $100 tuition to non-residents of Penna.

What a Good Judge Thinks.

Our intelligent young friend, Howard Durst, like the rest of mankind, has a good opinion of us. He writes:

"Mr. Frederick Kurtz—Dear Sir:—Please enter my name on your subscription list as a subscriber to your paper, The Centre Reporter, from April 1, 1894, to—well the end of time; though I take many other papers, yet I cannot be without our home paper. Rev. Dr. Talmage's sermons I consider a valuable feature of the paper; it is the only paper coming to our house that publishes his sermons. . . .

Yours Truly, W. H. DURST.

Another Postoffice Robbed.

The postoffice at Nittany, of which ex-Sheriff Benjamin Shaffer is postmaster, was robbed on Wednesday morning between two and three o'clock. The thieves blew open the safe and got one hundred dollars in stamps, and some money. Suspicious fellows were seen around there the day before, and yesterday three men were arrested at Mill Hall on suspicion.

Holds the Right of Way.

We see people stop every day when in the act of crossing a street, to give the road to a driver of some vehicle. This is not right, the pedestrain holds the right of way according to law, and if any one drives over you or does you bodily injury by driving on you, they are responsible for damages.

Wedding To-night.

This evening at half past seven o'clock, Charles H. Meyer, our postmaster, will be married to Miss Mollie A. Boal, at the home of the bride, about two miles west of town. A large number of guests from other parts will be present, and the wedding will be largely attended.

A Convention of Lutherans.

A call has been issued for a State convention of Lutherans to be held in Harrisburg June 25 and 26 next. Lutheran societies will each be entitled to three, and central associations to six delegates. The convention will be the first in the history of the denomination.

After New Goods.

C. P. Long, of C. P. Long & Co., of Spring Mills, is on his way to eastern cities to purchase spring stock of goods for the firm. You can look out for a big consignment of the latest dress and dry goods and at the usuual low rates.

New Law Office.

Ira C. Mitchell has returned to Bellefonte and will open a law office there. Mr. Mitchell about thirty years ago was the most prominent attorney at the Centre county bar.

COXEY'S ADVANCE GUARD

Reaches Centre Hall, Last Saturday and is Well Fed Here.

Last Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a small troop of cavalry came down Nittany mountain and halted at the hotel, no doubt they were the advance guard of the Commonweal, which the same day crossed the western borders of our commonwealth "on to Washington."

Reaching the Bartges hotel, the cavalrymen dismounted and the steeds were stabled for a feed, while the riders went inside where they were soon called to a steaming supper pre-arranged for by telephone. This was the first stop after an eight miles' ride from the county seat.

The behavior of the sojers at the hotel was quite a la militaire, and they partook of a square meal with a gusto and with only a moderate pull upon the Centre Hall water works and that mainly to slake the thirst of their steeds. Being military men they were reticent as to their plans, but it is easily surmised they were here to see if it were a suitable place for the Commonweal to camp if Coxey's legion came this way. The REPORTER having previously announced the army might have our grange pic-nic ground for a night's stop, a note was made of the location and the troop again ordered their horses out, returned whence they came to report at headquarters. There is no silverware or other valuables missing from the hotel. The hotel register disclosed the following names belonging to this troop:

Gen. Daniel Hartman Hastings.
Col. Frederick William Reynolds.
Col. Jackson Lee Spangler.
Capt. Lee Beauregard Woodcock.
Lieut. George Luther Jackson.
Lieut. Hard Philander Harris.

Residence given, Bellefonte; whether this was a blind, is hard to tell, and it will be for the next jury to report whether there are so many dangerous military chieftains in it.

A Map-Selling Fraud.

The latest scheme to defraud the farmers is gotten up and worked in the following manner: Agents go around under the pretense of getting data for a country map. If a man does not subscribe for the map they ask him to sign a certificate which innocently purports to show that those who are mapping out the country have been on his farm and have the dimensions, etc., of it. This certificate turns out to be an order for the map at about ten times its worth. Trouble ensues if the map is not taken and the price paid, in which the "subscriber" gets the worst of it.

Good Joke on Jack Dale.

J. M. Dale, the law partner of Ex-Governor Beaver, of Centre County, who is a member of the Union League, was in the city enjoying the company of some Republican friends. "I am so partial to Philadelphia," said he, "that I think it may become necessary, either to bring the city up to our county, or else take Centre county down here to stay for a few years." "Jack" Dale, as he is familiarly called among his associates, is known as the "Matt" Carpenter of Centre county.—Philadelphia *Press*.

First Sermon.

Rev. Illingsworth, the newly-appointed Methodist minister for this charge, preached his first sermon in Centre Hall last Sunday morning. There was a good audience and Rev. Illingsworth impressed his hearers with an excellent discourse. He will move into the parsonage at Spring Mills.

The next service in the church was announced for the 15th, inst., in the morning at 10 o'clock, but other arrangements made by Rev. Illingsworth compel him to change the hour from 10 o'clock to half-past two in the afternoon.

Women's Bonnets a Blessing.

Men become bald. Why? Because they wear close hats and caps. Women are never bald except by disease, and they do not wear close headgear. Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head, not if they have been bald twenty years. The close cap holds the heat and perspiration; thereby the hair glands become weak and the hair falls out.

Shot Fifteen Foxes.

G. E. Snavely, residing in Centre county but near the Clinton county line, Saturday morning was paid the bounty on five foxes, which he had shot in Potter township. During the winter Mr. Snavely shot in all fifteen foxes, ten of which were in Centre county.—Lock Haven *Democrat*.

P. M. Appointed.

James M. Goodhart has been appointed post master at Lewistown. Mr. Goodhart is a native of Potter tp., this county, and a brother of commissioner George L. Goodhart—good Democratic stock. We congratulate James upon his good luck.

Married.

On February 22nd, by M. L. Rishel, J. P., Jesse Snyder and Sarah Rupp, both of Penn Hall.

—All new styles in spring clothing just received at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shelf-worn stock here.

DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

Death Invades a Home at Potters Mills Tuesday Morning.

On last Tuesday morning the death of Miss Mollie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Palmer occurred at Potters Mills, after an extended illness. Miss Palmer was taken ill over seven weeks ago with a cold which soon developed pneumonia, and for several weeks past she lay at the point of death.

She was aged about eighteen years, and was a member of the Methodist church. The funeral will take place Friday morning from the residence of her parents. Rev. Illingsworth will officiate at the last sad rites when the body will be consigned to the tomb. Interment will be made in the cemetery at Sprucetown.

As a Health Resort.

We often referred to Centre Hall as a locality unsurpassed for its healthfulness. The purity of our mountain air, absolutely pure mountain water, with healthful surroundings for many miles around, are what contribute to this favorable condition. A number of ministers of the Gospel, who came here in more or less delicate health, rapidly gained in vigor by residing here, and attribute improved constitutions to the health-giving qualities possessed by Centre Hall and vicinity. Even the beauty of our surroundings of valley and mountain scenery affords a wholesome effect. Rev's Boal, Eisenberg, Goodling and Land, have found residing here more beneficial to health than all medicines, and our citizens in general can say the same. Our town has never been visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, diptheria, scarlet fever or small-pox. Our elevation is 500 feet higher than Bellefonte; our mountain water under faultless regulation, does not see the surface until drawn from the hydrants, and there is no swamp or marsh to spread a dangerous miasma over us.

For the location of a sanitarium there is no more favorable spot in the world; here nature would supply the surest physician, attending the health-seeker all the time and free of cost at that. Men of capital would find the founding of a sanitarium at this place a paying investment.

Handsome Room.

For some time improvements have been going on about the State capitol. The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The hall of the house of representatives when completed will be one of the most magnificent legislative halls in the country. It will be well lighted and ventilated and lavishly furnished. The board of public buildings and grounds has directed Architect Windrim to prepare a design for a desk and chair for the members. The desks, which were put in two years ago, will be sold at public sale.

20,000 Young Trout.

On Tuesday morning the Centre Hall Fishing Club received 20,000 young trout from the hatchery at Corry, Pa. The little speckled beauties were about 1½ inches in length, and the thickness of a small straw. They were in healthy condition, and at once taken to their new homes. John Horner was given 2000 to put in the Greensvalley stream; 2000 were sent to the Loop stream; 2000 to Henry Potter's run, and the rest were given in charge of Doc. Riter to be cradled in different rivulets along the head of Penn's cr. We expect to see them later.

Interesting Local Items.

Mrs. John Odenkirk is now a resident of Centre Hall, having moved into the Will Kurtz property, near the station, recently purchased by her, she is an estimable lady whom all will bid welcome.

Mrs. John M'Coy, who had been ill the greater part of this winter, but had recently improved somewhat, took a relapse last Sunday and is now in a critical condition at her home at Potter's Mills.

A Railway Chartered.

Among the charters granted at the state department was one to the Houtzdale and Suburban Electric Railway company, which will construct a line fifteen miles long, passing through Houtzdale, Madeira, Amesville and Glen Hope. The capital stock is $100,000.

Improving In Health.

Governor Curtin is slowly improving from the effects of the fall he had on the ice five weeks ago. He has not left his bed room since, but thinks he will be able to do so in a day or two, as he informed us yesterday—and we trust he will not be disappointed.

Prevalence of Measles

There is scarcely a family in the vicinity of Tusseyville that has not had the measles the past couple months. The disease is still prevalent and in some families all the members are down.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A New Fish Hatchery.

The state fish authorities have concluded to establish another hatchery, for the centre of the state. Philipsburg is making an effort to have it located on one of the streams near that town. No more suitable or central spot could be found than the head of Penn's creek a short distance east of Centre Hall, which creek is a natural trout stream with an abundant flow of water all the year round. We would have as good a show for this hatchery, if the proper efforts were made, as any other locality. We have enterprising men here who for over a dozen years have been spoiling for a chance to put to good use their ability and now the REPORTER gives them this pointer—get a fish hatchery started here and make a reputation for yourselves and we'll see that no jealousy shall rob you of it nor curs to scare you off.

Centre Hall would be a capital place as headquarters for a fish hatchery, for good fish stories have been hatched here in abundance for years past.

Spring Hash of Dots.

Byron Garis has the contract for building Colyer's foundation wall for his new house at the station.

April started in fine and all roads are good.

Are you flitted and fixed? did your stove-pipe fit without using Latin?

How badly were you April-fooled?

George Rowe moved to the Condo smith-shop premises east of Penn Hall.

Luter Emerick's is now the only shop in this town where general black smithing is done.

A reader across the road wants to know what an audit treasurer is. It's a nix, a self-dubbed ornament like the curl on a pig's tail.

Curiosities of the Calendar.

The calendar offers certain curiosities which are little known. The following are a few of them: No century can commence on a Wednesday, Friday or Saturday. The month of October always commences on the same day of the week as the month of January; February, March and November commence on the same day of the week, whereas May, June and August commence on different days. These rules do not apply to leap years. The ordinary year always finishes on the same day of the week when it commenced. The years repeat themselves—that is to say, they have the same calendar every twenty-eight years.

An Editor in Heaven.

According to the latest chronological events, there is one editor in Heaven. How he got there is not positively known, but it is conjectured that he passed himself off for a minister and stepped in unsuspected. When the dodge was discovered, they searched the realms of felicity in all their length and breadth for a lawyer to draw up the papers for his ejectment, but they failed to find one, and of course the editor is still holding the fort.

Furnace Started.

On Tuesday morning the match was applied to Valentine's furnace this side of Bellefonte, and over five hundred men will be given employment. The furnace has been idle since last August, when it was compelled to shut down owing to over-production. The mines operated in Nittany Valley in connection with the furnace have also resumed operations.

Washing Machine Contest.

I will be at the Unwary Hotel, State College, Pa., on April 17th, 1894, at 10 a. m., to give an exhibition of the workings of the Goodwin Washing Machine, and challenge any washing machine to equal the work done, by this machine. JOHN ROSS,
Petersburg.

New Landlord.

The Old Fort hotel is now under the management of our young friend, Edwin Ruhl, late of Spring Mills. Mr. Ruhl is a gentleman of good reputation and years of experience in the hotel business who will keep up the reputation of this well-known stand. See card in another colum.

The Owner Responsible.

An exchange says: The supreme court has decided the owner of a dog is responsible for all damage caused by the animal. If he bites any one, if he barks at a horse and causes a runaway, or in any way damages the property of another, damages can be recovered from the owner.

—Do you want a fine dress shoe at a low figure? Mingle, Bellefonte, has them. Latest styles and shapes.

SPRING MILLS.

Happenings in Town and Vicinity the Past Week.

Our town is rather busy this week. The farmers are busy plowing for their oats. The women are busy making garden. The laborers are busy at work. The loafers pitch quoit all day and are just as busy.

All of the people of our town who flit last week lit successfully.

Mr. R. B. Gardner, of Rock Springs stopped here last Monday while on his way to Harrisburg. He will attend school at Selins Grove this summer.

Mr. William Blauser quit working on the railroad to accept a position at lumbering at Garden Heights, whither he went last Monday.

The new M. E. minister preached a very interesting sermon last Sunday evening.

Prof. Harry Owen, of New York City had a show here in the town hall on Monday night. The attendance must have been poor; no one can be found who was there.

For two days the common question among our people was, "who is that new man working in the mill? The reporter has it from reliable authority that it is still W. P. Alexander—minus his beard.

CAN YOU AFFORD

To buy your clothing before you are thoroughly posted on styles and prices. We invite the inspection of the most critical. All our goods are the very latest production of the leading manufacturers, and our prices the lowest.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Clothing, Bellefonte, Pa.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Salvation Oil without labels or wrappers, or in a mutilated or defaced package, don't touch it—don't buy it at any price, you can rest assured that there is something wrong—it may be a dangerous and worthless counterfeit. Insist upon getting a perfect, unbroken, genuine package. Price 25 c.

Rev Neff Resigns.

Rev. Isaac P. Neff, a native of this place, and pastor of the Middleburg Lutheran charge, has resigned as pastor of the same.

—Whether you want a suit made to order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

FOR SALE.—A mare six years old. Fine single or double driver; a splendid roadster. Call on C. E. ROYER.
mar15-4t Spring Mills, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	55
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats, new	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	35
Sides	8

A POSTAL CARD

Will get you any information or samples of whatever can be sent from Garman's Store.

A Lace Curtin firm closed out their entire line to us at one-half price—you get them at same rate.

One lot 30 inch Batistes go at 5cents—a dozen different styles—not one worth less than 12½c per yard.

Those Chemisettes with Rolling Lay Down Collars are beauties.

:——:

$19.50 for a Demorest Sewing Machine, all the latest improvements with a handsome Oak Case. Panic price, $19.50, regular list, $24 50.

:——:

A great line of the celebrated Priestley Goods, acknowledged by all judges to be the best makers of Black Goods in the world.

A postal card will do the business if you are unable to come yourself.

GARMANS.